PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,448.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1908. [PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
8-30 P.M.				
27th June.	ORIENTAL.....	5864	BRITANNIA ...	6536
4th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN ...	9021
18th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	.....	.....
25th "	CALEDONIA.....	7558	CHINA	7913
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA....	9000
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA ...	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA...	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	9506
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. 1908.
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Barillon	29th. "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rubattino Vapours by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan ...	11th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa ...	... ...	27th June, 1908
MOTORI MARU	...	J. Hands ...	27th June	9th July.
TEROSHI MARU	...	B. Kon ...	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mecker ...	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler ...	5th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato ...	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa ...	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOTORI MARU	...	J. Hands ...	26th Sept	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Mayani Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA.....	1,305	Thur. 25th June	9 a.m.
DWARKA.....	1,695	Fri. 26th June	5 a.m. or on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 29th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Bussrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking s to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,369 tons, sailing on or about 3rd July,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
25th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER.....	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND....	4,046	.....	1st August 1908
PERSIA.....	5,595	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA.....	4,496	P. Radosich	1st October 1908
KOERBER.....	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA.....	4287	M. Dabcevich ..	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE.....	5095	S. Cliumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5920	B. Reisert ...	25th July 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	25th June 08.
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	15th July "
BRITANNIA ...	R. J. Garrick	3,069	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 772
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1088

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste —suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION, is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life	Premiums Limited to		Payable at Death or at the end of			
	Premiums.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	46 8	36 8	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	65 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	66 10	49 0	9 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Bannermes Head & Jeffreies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 497, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

FIRE PREVENTION FIRE CHECKING FIRE EXTINCTION

Do not fail to take advantage of an appliance that is quite convenient and entirely effective at a very small cost for the avoidance of damage by FIRE and the loss and inconvenience which FIRE entails to all. Do not continue in the old fashioned way, heedless of the loss you may incur. Do not be neglectful of the remedy within your reach.

THE
MINIMAX
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will instantly extinguish!

BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL

or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT.

MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE

Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.

7951

MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR { MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARRIAGES, FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Write at once for our MINIMAX REPRESENTATIVE.

Sole Agents:

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

ON THE TOP OF THE LADDER.

FIRST INTRODUCED IN 1872
AND
EVER SINCE THE BEST.

PEARSE & Co.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

FRENCH & MOCHA
COFFEE.
We Sell COFFEE
AND NOT TRIFLES IN PRIZES.

To be had from all respectable Merchants and from

PEARSE & Co.,

APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; fatigued and infirm of the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, distorted sight, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 4s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, & Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the social ruins of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mrs. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14 Bloed Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., (Ltd.), Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

LIPTONS

JAM.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
PICKLES.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
BISCUITS.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
COCOA.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.

These goods are produced by modern machinery, and under the most approved hygenic conditions, combining quality with Cheapness.

Our goods are being introduced into India, fresh supplies arriving every steamer. Wholesale dealers may draw from our stocks in Bombay.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
14, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,

19 Hammum Street, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AMERICAN INDENT COMMISSION HOUSE WITH AN ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

We Solicit Indents for all classes of American Manufactured Products.

We also keep in stock a large assortment of the following:—

DRILLING MACHINES
STEAM PUMPS
HAND PUMPS
PORTABLE FORGES
ENGINEER'S TAPS AND DIES
SMALL TOOLS
AND
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

And are in a position to give immediate delivery.

WE SOLICIT CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLYING
Electrical and Mechanical Machinery of all kinds.
Estimates and Lists on Application.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Rowe & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oxford & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Carpill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

APPLICANTS for the POST of the ASSISTANT ENGINEER are informed that the vacancy has been FILLED.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
TRUST ENGINEER.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, 22ND JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced MOTOR DRIVER, capable of driving a Barford and Perkins Motor Roller. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem.

H. J. SYKES, B.A., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Thana District.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, THANA, 22ND JUNE, 1908.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant (KING'S BIRTHDAY).

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF ESSA HAJI ABU BAKER AND ESSA HAJI ABU BAKER & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FINAL DIVIDEND at the Rate 1 1/4 per cent. (that is pies two per rupee), of the amount of admitted claims herein will be paid out of the assets herein on and after the 29th day of June, 1908, at the office of Trustees, care of Messrs H. ROBITSEK and REIS, Apollo Street, No. 5, British Hotel Lane, on the Creditors producing and delivering all Handles and other documents.—Dated this 24th day of June, 1908.

J. LEHNHART,
For self and Co-Trustees.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, that day being Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 19TH JUNE, 1908.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS COMPANY will JOIN the BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, from the 1st July, 1908, and will accept business at Tariff Rates from that date.

CECIL BOOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL BOOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

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RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

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(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)

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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE : BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

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LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

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MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Silesia 2,239 tons, Captain E. Radonocich, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 3 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nowahera, 1,961 tons, Captain H. Maude, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Alcana, 2,312 tons, Captain D. Morgan, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Karachi, in ballast. She sailed the same evening for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Cumming, 3,107 tons, Captain A. Williamson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday, from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and one native distressed seaman from Suez.

The steamer Dandole, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacapello, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Madras, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain J. Clingan, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Borderer, 2835 tons, Captain G. Black, will sail to-day for Java in ballast.

The steamer Sanctoria, 2,377 tons, Captain W. Ward, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The P & O Co's Steamer Marmora, 5230 tons, Captain G. H. Weston, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo Mr. J. Soloman and Mr. R. Pestonjee & Son. For Hongkong Mr. W. H. S. Holmes, Mr. J. B. Chinoy, Mr. J. Meherally, and Mr. B. Lalcaca.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 22 June should be regarded as a half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 23rd June should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 24.

Asgard ....2712...Reuman ...T Morrison & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Budree .....1489 London .....Shah S N Co of India
Braunfels ...3688 Schmehl.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Clan Cumming 3107 Williamson .. ..F Muir & Co
Delta .....4780 Snow .....Shanghai ...S-7 P & O Co
Garsenbe.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Gartyvalt.....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Labnan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane...Calcutta ..... M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental .....3085 Palmer ...Aden.....27-6 P & O Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Singh Amer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper ..... M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria .....9-Ward .....The Bombay Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shirala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Thornbeck 2348 Shotton Calcutta... 24-6 Show W & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3757	M'pherson,	A'werp	27-6	F M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	31-7	F M & Co
C & R Warora	2565	Shepherd	...Stream	24-6	M M & Co
D & E Chanda	...3951	Tice...	...Antwerp	...3-7	M M & Co
F Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	27-6	N Y Kaisha
G Hoseineet	98	Gordin	Persian Gulf	27-6	B & P S N Co
H Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah	31-7	By A P S N Co
K Castello	...2309	Runton...	Hull	25-6	F Muir & Co
L Dandelo	3197	Giaiopello	Calcutta	25-6	F & R S N Co
M Ras Bera	2497	Morris...	M'borough	5-7	W & A G & Co
N Ivydene	2277	Yeo	London	6-7	Bombay Co
O Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister..	Z'bar...	29-6.	A Strandes
P Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	H'burg	2-7	W & A G & Co
Q Kola.....	610	Cole...	Busreh.....	25-6	F M M & Co

H W V D

Dwarka .....1659 Moxon K'chi 26-6 M M & Co

H W P D

Mahsandi ...547 Ahmed .....N F 27-6 B & S N Co Ld

Offside M

Rydal Hall...2139 Jones .....N F 10-7 K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Linga .....943 McDiarmid...K'chi ...26-6 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Cal'tta ..4786 Rae ...L'pool 26-6 K N & Co
2 Scindia...3253 Kelso...L'pool...25-6 W & A G & Co
3 Mazagon .....3279 Lowe Calcutta...27-6 M M & Co
4 Sandon Hall 3293 Main...K'chi 25-6 K Nixon & Co
6 Ujina .....3426 Brocq.....N F..... M M & Co
7 Silesia, 3340 Radonicich...Kobe...3-7 6 A L S N Co
8 Koerber ...3250 Foresti ...Trieste.1-7 A L S N Co
10 & 11 Egypt...4178 Summers...London 4-7 P & O Co
12 Marmora...5239 Weston Shanghai...25-6 P & O Co
15 Nowahera.....1961 Maude.Rangoon. 25-6M M & Co
16 Goalpara.....1358 Bishop ...Busreh 29-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Alcana s	Morgan	Karachi, June 21
24	Clan Cumming s...	Williamson ...	Glasgow, May 24

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Alcana s	Morgan	Calcutta
24	Thornbeck s	Shatton	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday.

Steamer Silesia Radonocich for Kobe &c
" Kola Moxon for Persian Gulf &c
" Nowahera, Maude for Rangoon &c
" Nurani, Clingaw for Calcutta
" Borderer, Black for Java
" Sanctoria, Ward for Calcutta
" Marmora, Weston for Shanghai &c
" Dandole. Giacopello for Calcutta &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Chupra left London for Bombay and Karachi on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Sunda arrived in London on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 24th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste left Hongkong for Bombay on the 23rd instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
7	Naira	Calcutta
20	Blake	Calcutta
21	Flamingo	Calcutta
21	Clan Macdougall	Liverpool
22	Teesta	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Colquhon s—4,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 200 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—65 bales sawri cotton, B Hurbhum; 10,890 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwt wheat flour, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—2 bales cotton, R A Willis ; 51 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 165 bales cottonfly, H Bhijnath and Co ; 1,001 cwt rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co ; 137 bales cottonwaste, Wolf and Sons ; 65 bales cotton, Nensey Peerbhoy ; 4,000 cwt poppyseed and 4,000 cwt castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 200 bales cottonfly and waste, C Heerji and Co ; 3,104 cwt myrabollams, W Becher ; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 2,595 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Chanda s—5 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co ; 13 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—174 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co ; 342 cwt myrabollams, Lehuart Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 1,003 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji ; 55 cwt olibanum, L Purshotum ; 55 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 102 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—5 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co ; 415 cwt gum, P. Jaithabhoy; 187 cwt gum, 26 cwt turmeric, J Murbheram.

FOR HULL.

City of Calcutta s—5,176 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—100 bales cotton, Koelliker Pavre and Co; 125 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co : 100 cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koeber s—49 bales twist the Rehmani Mills.

FOR VARNA.

Koeber s—29 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn.

FOR GCLATZ.

Koeber s—5 bales twist B Gorio and Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

Koeber s—1 bale twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marmora s—10 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 481 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 26 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—164 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ; 90 chests opium, A E J Abraham 6 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 45 chests opium N David Sassoon and Co ; 114 chest opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 38 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 46 chests opium, Phirozsha B Petit and Co.

Delta s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 800 bales cotton, G Dossa ; 300 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	4
Total.....	0	0	88

Total plague deaths to date.. 143,737
This date last year 0 2 71

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	2

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

June 24th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	120	36	2
B	125	96	6
C	61	105	6
D	64	15	0
E	131	88	2
F & G	52	3	0
Total to date...	553	343	16
Total rats killed.....			896

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th June.

220—Detail for the week ending 27th June 1908 :—
To-day Thursday 25th.—"L" Company at 7-45 a.m. on Company Parade ground.
"I" Company at 4-15 p.m. on Company Parade ground.
"M" Company at 3-15 p. m. on Company Parade ground.
Friday 26th.—"K" Company (John Connon School) Parade on Company Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

221.—Signalling.—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 30th Instant. If sufficient members register, a course of Instruction will be started early in July.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th June.

Mr F C Annesley having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

Major,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BERRILL—MURPHY—June 3, at St. Mary's Convent (Ramnee), Naini Tal, by the Very Revd. Father Englebert, assisted by the Revd. Father Celestine, Bernard Marie Berrill, Survey of India, son of the late John Melville Berrill, D. S. of Police, C. P., to Alice Maud, daughter of the late Mr. Michael Murphy.

WINDLE—PULLIN—June 18, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Charles Windle, of Calcutta and Otterbourne, Hants, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of the late Captain W. Campbell Pullin, 16th Lancers, and of Mrs. Campbell Pullin of Froyle, Hants.

DEATHS.

EVANS—June 15, at Monywa, Upper Burma, Grace Woodburn, wife of Captain G. P. Evans, I. A., aged 33 years.

HUME SPRY—June 18, at Murree, 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Leighton Hume Spry, 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of wound received in action on April 24th, at Mutta Moghul Khel, N.-W. Frontier.

KIRKPATRICK—June 5, at Lucknow, Isabel Maud, infant-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Kirkpatrick, aged 18 days.

NERY—June 18, at Mangalore, Demy, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Philip Nery, late of Cotacamund and Cuddalore, in the 56th year of her age.

SCOTT—June 20, at Erindale, Vepery, Madras, Thomas Ridsdale Scott, of the Educational Department.

SALT—May 20, at Sitapore, from Cholera, Isabella Salt, wife of R. W. Salt, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Burma.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 9-29m., 9-4a. Low water, 233-m., 3-81a

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Football, The Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, June 26.—Cricket matches, Bombay Gymkhana 'A.' Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana ; 'B.' Team vs. Government Telegraph. Public Holiday : Celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor. Parade of Troops in Garrison, Esplande and Colaba, 8-30 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m ; High water, 13-18m., 9-52a. Low water, 3-16m., 4-9a.

Saturday, June 27.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Phillips and Company, annual general meeting, 4-30 p. m. Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana 'A' Team vs. Y. M. C. A. 'B' Team vs. R. I. M. Dockyard. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 11-2m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-56m., 4-54a.

Sunday, June 28.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. P. and O. s.s. "Peninsular," with English mails of 12th instant, due to arrive in the afternoon, Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 11-40m., 11-19a. Low water, 4-35m. 5-35a.

Monday, June 29.—Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Buildings, 5-30 p. m. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, Rampart Row, 2 and 2-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-17m. 11-58a. Low water, 5-12m., 6-14a.

Tuesday, June 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 6-52m., 9-4a. Low water, 5-47m., 6-52a.

Wednesday, July 1.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, Maidan, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 0-34m., 1-24a. Low water, 6-21m., 7-29a.

COLLAPSE OF CEMETERY WALL.—About thirty-six feet of the Sewri Cemetery wall facing Golanki Hill collapsed on Monday last, but there was no injury to life.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy is a candidate for the vacancy recently caused in the ranks of the Delegates of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court by the death of Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Antia.

FALL OF A WALL.—On Monday, the south wall of a two storeyed house situated in third Bhoiwada collapsed, but no one was injured as the house was vacant for the last eight months. The house belonged to Mr. Curramsey Damji.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.—As the tramcar No. 77 was approaching the Crawford Market, Baloo Bhugvan, a Surti bulter, (30), attempted to board it, but slipped and fell. His right arm got under the car and the toes were crushed. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Seychelles and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Gouverneur" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Monday the 29th. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. —Mails for Karachi and Persian Gulf per s. s. "Kola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 P. M. to-day the 25th instant and Parcel Mails at 3 P. M. Owing to the late arrival of the English Mail there will be no supplementary mails made up for these places as usual.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will playthe following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	...Banzie.....	...Bonkeur	
Descriptive...	Susies Wedding Morn ...	Taurban	
Valse	Gold and Silver	Franz Lehar	
Selection.....	My Lady Molly	Sidney Jones	
Song (Cornet Solo).....	The Lost Chord	A Sullivan	
Galop	Muskien's Club	H Hall	

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The depression, yesterday, shown in South-west Bengal is, to-day, in Central to West Balasore and appears likely to move in a Westerly direction.

Heavy rain has fallen in the Southern quadrant ; the rainfall been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Deltaic Bengal, and local in Assam.

Skies are completely clouded over the central parts of the country, and as the depression moves Westward, it is likely to introduce the Monsoon into these areas. The Bay Monsoon continues to give general rain in Lower Burma, but very little in Upper Burma.

Arabian Sea current shows signs of strengthening. The rainfall has been general in the West Coast, as far North as Ratnagiri, while skies have become heavily clouded in the whole of the Peninsula. Several falls of rain are reported from the interior districts.

Principal rainfall amounts are—Rangoon, two inches ; Bassein, four inches ; Akyab and Cherrapoonji, one inch; Silchar, one and half inches ; False Point, three inches; Cuttack, eight inches; Ranchi and Gopalpur, two inches; Malegaon, one inch ; Calicut, and Cochin, one and half inches ; Mangalore, two inches ; Karwar, Salem and Hanumkonda, one inch.

The air is hotter and drier than usual in the United and Central Provinces and East Punjab.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the East Central Provinces and the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Behar, East of the United Provinces and of Central India, the West Central Provinces, North Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Alcana" which arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Karachi reports having met with heavy swell and moderate wind.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 24th June 1908 was 29·695 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	14·67	12·58	12·39	10·45
Tuesday, 24th June 1908	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	14·67	12·58	12·39	10·45
Up to same date last year...	21·70	22·95	22·58	19·87

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 00	14 9	9 13	18 74

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ranged during the week ending Saturday, 20th June 1908:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bandora	7 32	Wadhwan	... ...
Panjoo.....	4 65	Dabhoe	1 74
Valiurana	3 41	Sevalia	1 1
Palehur	9 56	Godhra	2 33
Gholwad	2 36	Patri	1 94
Damao.....	1 91	Limkhera	2 93
Bulsar	4 71	Dohad	1 38
Nanuari	4 76	Amargarh	0 54
Surat.....	1 58	Rutlam	0 91
Kim	3 30	Nagda	1 68
Broach.....	3 14	Rajpardi	5 79
Parola	6 6	Baloli	4 31
Mahmadabad	1 83	Nandbar	0 53
Ahmedabad	1 22	Nardana.....	0 31
Viramgam	0 36		

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH JUNE 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, 24th June, 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear and humidity is in large defect in the extreme north and normal or in moderate defect elsewhere. Day temperature has risen and is high nearly everywhere but night temperature is equal to or below the average. Winds are south-westerly in the West Punjab and south-easterly over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports very light rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and both the maximum and minimum are above normal. Winds are north-westerly in the western and easterly or south-easterly in eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and in the North Rajputana but are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and the moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at a few stations. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen in the eastern districts ; Jubbulpore records 0·36 inch and Raipur 0·62 inch. Cloud has increased, and skies are now heavily overcast in the north and east and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal in the area of rainfall and in defect at the other stations. The rainfall has lowered temperature at Raipur where it is now below the average but both day and night temperatures are high over the rest of the division. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Karwar has had 1·04 inches, Mormugao 0·16 inch and Ratnagiri 0·63 inch. Skies continue heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased but is still normal. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are west-south-westerly at Bombay but have become northerly at Karwar and westerly at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain is reported, the largest amounts being 1·46 inches at Malegaon and 0·20 inch at Sholapur. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded. Humidity has increased and is now normal nearly everywhere. The rainfall has caused a considerable fall in the day temperature at Molegaon where it is now 10° below the average but elsewhere it is normal or in slight excess ; night temperature is equal to the average over the whole division. Winds are generally westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased on the west coast except at Mangalore and at Calicut where an incresse is shown. Winds remain abnormal, being north-easterly or easterly to the south of Karwar and pressure is still relatively low at Mangalore. These conditions point to the continuance of unsettled weather in the South-East Arabian Sea. The depression at the head of the Bay seems to have moved inland and has been the cause of rain in the East Central Provinces and it may give further rainfall if it takes the usual north-westerly track.

Local rain is probable on the west coast and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Deccan

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 23rd	91·6	84·6	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat 22nd	96·8	88·6	...	0·00
Multan.....	112·3	88·0	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	109·9	73·6	...	0·12
Lahore	107·4	80·2	...	1·69
Sirsa.....	103·3	82·1	...	2·80
Ambala	107·5	81·0	...	0·28
Delhi	108·2	88·2	...	0·19
Agra.....	103·0	80·0	...	1·26
Malanpuri	107·3	85·3	...	0·48
Jhansi	104·3	89·1	0·04	1·48
Cawnpore	106·9	87·5	...	0·23
Allahabad	105·1	86·5	...	0·20
Jacobabad	115·1	84·3	...	0·00
Karachi	94·4	88·8	...	0·00
Ajmer	96·9	82·2	...	2·50
Jaipur	102·7	82·6	...	0·84
Kotah	102·5	86·6	...	2·52
Bhuj.....	97·1	80·5	...	0·19
Dwarka	90·3	82·7	...	0·23
Veraval	87·2	82·8	...	1·54
Rajkot	100·4	76·7	...	2·63
Bhavnagar Para.....	104·6	82·5	...	0·22
Surat	92·6	82·1	...	1·66
Ahmedabad	98·6	81·2	...	2·00
Deesa	101·3	79·4	...	0·08
Neemuch.....	98·6	78·7	...	1·43
Indore	97·1	76·1	...	1·54
Jubbulpore	102·5	76·3	0·36	0·53
Sangor	102·6	83·5	...	0·06
Hoshangabad	103·6	84·9	...	0·31
Khandwa.....	100·2	80·6	...	1·33
Akola	101·7	79·6	...	2·23
Amraoti	103·8	79·8	...	0·41
Nagpur.....	104·1	86·6	...	0·33
Chanda	101·0	78·5	0·05	2·31
Raipur	84·7	72·6	0·62	1·79
Bombay	89·1	81·4	...	10·45
Ratnagiri.....	86·8	76·9	0·63	14·21
Mormugao	86·6	77·7	0·16	15·54
Karwar	85·3	74·0	1·04	26·25
Malegaon.....	81·4	75·1	1·46	2·12
Ahmednagar	89·4	73·0	0·03	2·63
Poona	90·0	73·3	...	1·23
Sholapur	96·3	74·9	0·20	0·77
Bijapur	93·7	73·7	...	1·82
Belgaum	81·3	68·6	...	6·71
Aurangabad.....	93·2	72·7	0·07	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	101·9	82·2	0·13	0·40
Hyderabad	97·8	76·7	0·07	4·36
Mangalore	78·7	73·4	2·22	25·25
Calicut.....	...	...	...	...
Cochin	89·2	77·3	1·63	15·94
Colombo	86·0	78·0	...	3·91
Masulipatam	104·3	78·6	0·33	0·73
Bellary	98·0	77·3	...	0·76
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...
Madras.....	103·5	84·5	...	0·39
Bangalore	86·8	66·3	0·25	1·10
Coimbatore	85·4	69·3	...	0·37
Trichinopoly	97·6	79·3	...	2·57
Negapatam	100·4	82·0	...	2·57

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY.

A MEETING of members of the Society for safeguarding the interests of Zoroastrians was held on Tuesday in the hall of the Sir Jamsetji Parsi Benevolent Institution, for the purpose of expressing their regret at the death of the late Baronet. On the motion of Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit was called to the chair, and at some length explained the object for which they had met, and eulogised the deceased gentleman's public services and private virtues. The first resolution was moved by Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal and expressed the regret of the Society at the death of the Baronet. It was resolved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to Dowager Lady Jamsetji and the members of her family. Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden seconded the proposition, which was agreed to unanimously.—A similar voto of condolence was adopted at a meeting of the directors of the Zoroastrian Building Society, held in the same place the same evening under the presidency of Mr. Framji Dorabji Panday. The Secretary of the Parsi Punchayet Trust Funds has received three telegrams from Shiraz, in which the Zoroastrians of that city expressed their great grief at the death of the Parsi Baronet.

The following Resolution was passed at a meeting of the Students' Brotherhood held on Sunday last :—"The members of the Students' Brotherhood deeply regret the sad death of one of their Life Members, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and authorises the Hon. Secretary to convey to Lady Jamsetji and Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy their heartfelt condolences."

POLICE OFFICER REWARDED.

Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, handed over to Inspector Favel Rs. 250, the amount of the reward offered by the Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces, for the arrest of the railway thief who robbed General Hawkes and Mr. S. Wilson of their luggage while they were travelling between Bombay and Calcutta. Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, had arrested Kondruski and he was convicted of the railway thefts.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LONG SLEEVES AND LISSE TUCKERS.

This is essentially the day of the old fashioned "tucker," writes our Paris Lady Correspondent. The most becoming—if the most artless looking—little adjunct to a dress, it is in evidence on all our chemisette and corsage collars, and has ceased to be any longer a novelty in that connection. But where the sleeves of the tailor-made costumes are concerned it is something in the nature of an innovation, and every long coat sleeve is now finished with a cambric frill, as white as a snow drift and finely plissee, which measures from two to four inches in depth—but no longer—according to the cuff of the coat or the taste of the wearer. The very long flounces of lace or nainsook which obtained such fav

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE AJMER URS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—A Mahomadan grievance has been brought to the notice of the Government of India by the "Anjuman-Mufid-ul-Islam" of Calcutta in connection with the 'Urs' festival at Ajmer. This festival is to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Hazrat Khaja Ma'in-ud-Din Chishti, and a large number of pilgrims go to Ajmer for the purpose. For the past two years, however, the Railway authorities have attempted to prevent pilgrims from congregating at Ajmer by prohibiting the sale of tickets for Ajmer station. The result has been that the pilgrims have had to walk some distance if they wished to reach Ajmer. The Railway Companies' action was due to fear of epidemics, but the Anjuman submit that to prevent the spread of epidemics and to mitigate their evil influence sanitary measures ought to be taken and that the prohibition of the sale of tickets is neither a remedy nor a desirable measure. They also point out that there are large gatherings of Hindu pilgrims at Hardwar, Puri, Tarkeshur and other places, and the prohibition of the sale of tickets for those places has never even been suggested. Indeed Railway Companies grant special facilities and concessions for those pilgrims.

GUNS FOR AFGHANISTAN.

The "Pioneer":—The news that another large caravan of arms is making its way through Persian Baluchistan to the Afghan frontier comes as an unpleasant surprise. It was believed that the gun-running season had closed, and that only the Kafila which left Regan last month had to be accounted for. That caravan, by the way, has not been heard of for some weeks, and it has presumably succeeded in making its way through Seistan into the Helmand Valley. From the moment that it enters Afghan territory its safety is assured. The sale there after of arms and ammunition at high prices will more than repay the smugglers for all the risks and hardships they have undergone, and they will be prepared for another similar adventure next season. The Indian Government have done all in their power to stop this gun-running, for the Gulf of Oman has been patrolled by gun-boats, and the military detachment at Robat on the Persо-Baluch frontier has been considerably strengthened. But in spite of these precautions the Afghan dealers have evidently been successful in getting large consignments of arms through. A certain number of dhows were captured off the Mekran coast, but others escaped and landed their cargoes. This illicit traffic has reached large proportions in the last two or three years, and it is apparently now organised on business lines. The fact that strong escorts accompany the caravans of camels which leave Afghanistan in the first instance shows that the traders are men of resource, and that their plans are laid well in advance. So long as they avoid Robat and the passes immediately to the south-east of that post they are safe against molestation. The Persian authorities dare not interfere with them, and in Western Baluchistan the tribesmen give them assistance in the matter of supplies. When they reach the coast-line they have to trust to a fortunate run of the dhows from Maskat and to the chance of our gunboats missing the handy sailing-vessels as they near the shore. The 'smugglers, as we know, are quite prepared to fight, as the affair near Jask in April proved; and as they are well-armed our naval landing-parties have no easy task in tackling them. It has been suggested that the naval patrols should be increased, and it might be possible to send at least two more gunboats for duty in the Gulf of Oman, but we doubt whether this will be completely effective. There are so many landing places open to sailing-vessels of shallow draught that complete control of the coast cannot be secured. Many dhows will still be able to slip through the patrolling-line, and the owners can afford to run the risk of capture as their profits on a single successful venture are enormous. This gun-running can only be reduced again to small dimensions by attacking it at its source in Europe, and by inducing the Sultan of Maskat to co-operate with the Powers in checkmating those engaged in the business by sea. The international conference which has met at Bussels has not yet formulated its proposals, but if zones of prohibition are established the traffic in arms should eventually be reduced to small dimensions.

CAVALRY TOPICS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—The "Cavalry Journal" has just lost the services of Colonel Hon O. Lumley, who has since the start of the "Journal" undertaken the onerous duties of editor; this duty now passes to the Commandant and Staff of the Cavalry School at Netheravon, whilst Colonel Leetham retains the post of managing editor. The last number has for frontispiece the picture of Lord Roberts by Captain Adrian Jones, and it is turned out in its usual excellent style. The opening paper is "Cavalry on the Battlefield," ably written by one who veils his identity under the name of "Eques." He makes a special point of the fact that, cavalry should not be sent on wide turning movements or be pushed into the enemy's rear to harass him or cut off his retreat. "Napoleon never admitted that there could be for the special arms—artillery and cavalry—special periods in the battle. To gain the battle is the first essential thing, and for this every available man is required at the "decisive point." If you are able to obtain a victory without your cavalry being actively engaged, then it should be handy for the immediate hustling, attacking and pursuing of the enemy. Many instances in the South African War are quoted where cavalry was not in the right place when their close co-operation would have been of untold use, e.g. Talana, Belmont and Grospan; in fact "Eques" states that only at Elandslaagte were all three arms handled in accordance with true principles.

Major Vaughan, D.S.O., 10th Hussars who has just succeeded to the command of the Regiment, has a well written article on night operations. In dealing with "chance encounters" a good method of capturing hostile parties is mentioned; it was successfully carried out in Rhodesia in 1896 and is quite simple. Two troops march abreast, each in files, and when the enemy is met with the head of each troop diverges at a gallop round the enemy till they again meet, each man then turns inwards at a whistle signal from the leader, and the enemy is surrounded; but, as the writer says, "in any case the side which has a plan and acts promptly in a chance encounter in the dark will probably get the best of it." Major Poore, D.S.O., 7th Hussars, writes on "The new Cavalry Sword and Mounted Swords manship." This new weapon is 2½ lbs. in weight, and in order to assist the blade being held in prolongation of the forearm it has been set at an angle to the handle. The blade, which is 35 inches in length, is a straight one, since pointing was held to be more effective than cutting, and a point can be got in much quicker than a cut. With an ordinary soldier delivering a sword cut it is unlikely that the uniform will be penetrated, and much less so when confronted with bandolier, water bottle and such like articles. During the Central India Campaign in 1858 a troop of the 8th Hussars, numbering 47 sabres, which had been instructed to use the point, engaged some native troops and accounted for 37 bullet; had all carried out the instructions of pointing only, there would have been a much larger tally.

UNREST AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

The "Indian Daily News":—Upon the unrest in India we have had recently the opportunity of studying the opinions of three retired Lieutenant-Governors of this country. Each of them filled our contemporary, the London "Times," with gloomy forebodings and with demands for the instant repression of everything in sight. Each of them was worse than his predecessor, and Sir Bampfylde Fuller was the most alarmist of all. Indeed the consecutive manifestations of this trinity of evil tidings were calculated to raise forebodings of bigger trouble than, we believe, really lies before this country. We are glad, therefore, that a fourth retired Lieutenant-Governor has arisen and that his views show a good deal more sanity than the utterances of his colleagues. Sir Mackworth Young cannot be accused of having forgotten all about India, since he was the Ruler of the Punjab so recently as the period from 1897 to 1902. Speaking before a religious assembly, it is probable that the speaker couched his opinion in a more idealistic strain than is customary in the work-a-day world. But if the reader converts his phrases into the plain matter-of-fact of the man of the world, he will find just a little valuable truth in them. The extravagances and the crimes noticeable nowadays will break themselves to pieces against the immoveable strength of the established power, and will leave behind them that cooler commonsense, which is now unfortunately too inarticulate, to arrange a readjustment of the country to the new conditions of thought of which Sir James Mackworth Young speaks so sanely. There is of course, an immense amount of work to be done in filling up some chasms that have been widening of latter years. But because the work is a heavy one, there is no reason to believe that it is an impossible one, so long as the Government does not surrender to the wild extravagances of Sir Bamblyde Fuller and his friends; so long as the educated Indian public does not allow justifiable resentment on certain points to degenerate into a generalised venom on all points; and so long as the non-official Anglo-Indian public follows the excellent advice that Mr. T. R. Filgate of Behar gives to the Press in our correspondence columns to-day and sets to work quietly to foster good feeling between Europeans and Indians. But we fear that the potent influence of the Pan-Anglican Conference is causing our remarks to assume a form perilously approaching that of a sermon! Still, to-morrow is Sunday, so perhaps it does not matter!

"LAND SETTLEMENT OF CEYLON."

The "Ceylon Observer":—Our correspondent "Curious" raises an interesting question elsewhere; but only Mr. Fraser, Land Settlement Officer, could give a reliable and adequate answer. Still, we may mention that the total area of Ceylon is put at about 16 million acres; but this, of course, includes lakes, lagoons, backwaters as well as all the large forest reserves belonging to the Crown. Of the total area, the latest "Blue Book" Estate, based on Administration Reports of the Government Agents, gives 2,715,000 acres as "cultivated" and 5,249,000 as "uncultivated land." Our own Directory estimate, based largely on estate returns, differs considerably. We put the cultivated area at about 3,800,000 acres (with a probable eventual extension to over 5 million acres). Now, we find that Mr. Fraser reports 790,000 acres as settled in the past five years and, previously, about 265,000 acres were disposed of by the provincial and district revenue officers. That makes a total of over a million—indeed in one table in his Report Mr. Fraser shows 1,110,450 acres as settled up to 31st Dec., 1907. But again we must remember this, of course, includes a good deal of reserve "uncultivated" land; and, therefore, it is evident the total extent that has still to be operated on by the Department for settlement, leaving out the extensive forests, &c., cannot be less than from 6 to 7 millions of acres—say 6,500,000 acres.

Now, supposing the same ratio to be observed in Land Settlement in the future as since 1903, it would take nearly 40 years to overtake the 6,500,000 acres as yet untouched! Not only, however, has the Department (as well as the Surveyor-General's Staff) been expressly strengthened this year, in order to expedite "Land Settlement"; but there can be no doubt that every year's experience must enable the officers concerned to do more, and probably better work, and as the people get accustomed and see the advantage of the new system, the whole machinery may be expected to work much more smoothly. On the other hand, some of the specialy difficult districts, where minute sub-division of property must prevails, have yet to betackled and it is impossible to judge how long Mr. Fraser and his Staff may require to do justice to official as well as private interests in these much-occupied divisions. We may leave our correspondent and others interested to make their own inferences, from the data we have afforded them in the above figures. But, for ourselves, we suspect that while another five years should see a very large advance made in Land Settlement; yet that a score of years will scarcely see the whole island "settled" on the present conditions. At the same time, should Governor McCallum or his successor see his way a little later on, to still further strengthen the Staff engaged, then—in that way, and with improved working—it might not be impossible to have a sufficient Land Settlement for all pratical purposes, out of hand in Ceylon, by, say, ten to twelve years hence—?

WANTED PUBLIC OPINION.

The "Englishman":—One of the crying evils of India is the lack of a sound well-reasoned public opinion. Even the Anglo-Indian community are lax in this respect. Our fellow subjects of Indian birth are slow to come forward and thus they allow the more noisy among them to have an apparent influence over affairs which is ont of proportion to their real weight in the country. An attitude of dignity and reserve is worthy of commendation, but the reserve can be carried too far. It is therefore to be noted with all praise that certain natural, not self-elected leaders of the people have come forward to give utterance, with no uncertain voice, to their opinions on the present state of affairs. Prominent among these are:—The Maharaja of Durbhanga, who spoke clearly at the Mozuffarpore meeting; The Nawab of Murshidabad, The Maharaja of Burdwan, The Maharaja of Gidhour, The Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Maharaja Produyot Kumar Tagor. The five signatures to the remarkable letter addressed to Sir Andrew Fraser, which has recently been made public, the Zeminder Kumar Manmatha Roy of Santosh, and the Kumar of Kakina. In a letter from the latter, published in our issue of the 6th instant, there was voiced the very general opinion that the instigator of crime is, if possible, more culpable than the actual criminal. It is to be hoped that the fine example set by those whom we have mentioned will be widely followed so that that dark cloud of uncertainty, which is the chief obstacle to firm and wise administration of this country, may be appreciably lifted.

INDIA is a large cane-growing country, and it will probably interest those concerned to learn that samples of paper pulp manufactured from megass (expressed sugar cane) have been received from Trinidad by the Board of Trade, London. The process of conversion has been discovered by Mr. B. deLemarre, of Port-of-Spain, and it is stated to be applicable also to bananas and other indigenous vegetation. It is understood that the product is shipped to the United Kingdom for further treatment, and that several shipments have already been made. The *Indian Trade Journal* suggests that this matter is worth investigating by those controlling Indian sugar-cane fields.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While thanking Mr. Mehta for his further contribution, published in your issue of the 19th instant, I think it desirable to say a few words in connection with the main points at issue.

The example of Japan was cited by me in reference to the question of poverty only. Japan was essentially an agricultural country like India, and the bulk of its population had to depend for their very existence upon the produce of one acre—and in many cases half or even a quarter of an acre of land. Its case was typically similar to that of India as far as the economical condition was concerned. Patriotism has hardly anything to do with the education of the masses, and to wait for the creation of public opinion among them in a country like India, will mean postponement "ad infinitum" of any reform whatsoever. Again, what do we do for the creation of public opinion in regard to the improvement and expansion of education? We have established no associations and no societies or public bodies to advocate the cause of education as we have done for reform in other respects, and the fault lies with the educated, and not the illiterate people.

It is stated that the case of one time or one place and circumstances need not be agreed as analogous to—least identical with—that of another time or place and circumstances, and that Baroda and its distant subject-classes lived within the touch of reforms and refinements in certain avocations of life to a certain extent, to which some of the corner villages in the other parts of Kathiawar will frankly declare themselves total strangers. The former argument will generally hold good, but it does not apply to the adoption of the successful working of compulsory education in the Baroda State, because the circumstances of the people of this State and those of the rest of Gujarat are not dissimilar. Baroda does not stand differently from the other parts of Gujarat in connection with its economic, social and educational condition; compare, for instance, Gandevi with Bulsar, Velachha with Mandvi, Choranda with Amode, Petlad with Nariad, Dehgam with Prantij, Kadi with Viramgam, Dhari with Kundla and Kodinar with Unava. The condition of the State, which is interwoven with the British Zillas and Native States, cannot be considered as more favourable for the introduction of compulsory education. Its Educational Department was less than twenty years old when compulsory education was introduced. The group of villages selected for it was situated in the part of Kathiawad, and they could not be said to be in any way better than the "corner villages in the other parts of Kathiawad," as pointed out by Mr. Metha.

Before admitting that a "large" percentage from among the masses that have been made to imbibe primary education as such will be apt to give up their hereditary crafts, and that primary education makes the children of cultivators less contented with their lot in life, less willing to work and more litigious, the matter should be thoroughly investigated to find out the truth from facts and figures. With the exception of stray cases here and there, students from among the masses do not give up their hereditary crafts after receiving education in primary schools. The proportion of pupils belonging to the masses is still very small and the number of those who successfully finish the primary course and pass the lower grade Public Service Examination is too insignificant to be taken notice of. Many of these pupils leave school before they reach the 3rd or 4th standard, and thus have no chance of entering service. Similar is the case with those attending the rural schools, where they receive but meagre education, which do not entitle them for service of the lewest grade. Some Government officials, who are annoyed at the anonymous or pseudonimous petitions or at the demand made in writing for justice and fair play, assert that children of cultivators get litigious by receiving primary education; but the close scrutiny of such petitions and applications will, I dare say, disclose that most of them are sent by people of the upper classes. Supposing, however, that education does a little mischief of this kind among the masses, it should be considered as a necessary evil, for which these people should not be deprived of the various advantages derived from education. Too much of literary education does produce in all countries an oversupply for service. Its effect was discernible in India when the Upper Primary and English schools and colleges overstocked the market for service; and what was the result? It made service cheap, which was not, I may say by the way, a loss in the economy of the country, and diverted the attention of pupils and parents to other directions, when they found that literary education did not pay. Some of them tried to join industrial pursuits, and some had recourse to technical institutes, with a view to secure places of higher emoluments or to earn more by entering into some sort of trading concern. The result is perceptible and the equilibrium of the market for service will be reached slowly but surely. Again, it is not proper to value the worth of education by the pecuniary return it brings in. We still need much of literary education for the production of a large body of intelligence and enlightened men, since the regeneration of the country mainly depends upon the collective light and learning of its people.

As to the demand and supply question of Political Economy, I may say that the two act and react upon each other reciprocally, that they adjust and readjust themselves according to circumstances, and that supply does create demand as demand creates supply, as will be seen from the import of innumerable articles of foriegn-make for which there was no demand previously erected. Where was the demand for Vernacular and English education on European methods, when it was first introduced by Government? On the contrary, there was a deal of indifference and opposition and Government had to allure pupils by supplying them with books and school-materials gratuitously. By the conciliatory policy, tactfulness and benevolent intentions of Government, the cause of education steadily advanced and reached the present stage.

I endorse Mr. Mehta's opinion about the improvement of Primary Schools in towns and big villages, if means permit, but it is the first and foremost duty of Government to place the means of education within the easy reach of villagers, who are plunged in the deepest darkness through ignorance of ages, and who have the highest claim upon its coffers.—Yours, etc.,

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA.

TO MUSIC LOVERS.

Two artistes of exceptional merit are coming to Bombay a few weeks hence, when devotees of the music that charms will have opportunities of listening to vocal and instrumental pieces of great interest. Madame E. Paci-Mackenzie is the vocalist, with a notable soprano voice, developed at the chief musical centres in Europe. She travelled largely during her concert tours, and ultimately meeting Maestro Maro Paci, a piano virtuoso at Batavia, there was a wedding, since which the gifted couple have toured together. Signor Paci has had great experience as "Maestro Sostitulo to Mascagin, Terrare and Macheroni in Milan at the Grand Theatre Dal Verme and at the Conservatoire; and should certainly win good audiences in Bombay.

THE PROPOSED PARSEE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The efficiency of a community depends upon the amount and nature of brain power which it can put forth in the affairs of life. Sir Norman Lockyer, the illustrious President of the British Association, in an address delivered some five years back, showed the relation existing between the provision made by a community for the higher education of its people and the position taken by that community in the world. He compared the educational facilities and the intellectual out-put of Great Britain with those of its rivals Germany and America, and came to the conclusion that the latter were much in advance of the former. He went a step further and held ont young Japan as an example to be followed with profit in the matter of intellectual efforts. The edict of the Mikado of Japan is very interesting in this connection. It says:—"Henceforth, education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." Those wealthy and influential members of my community who are indifferent to the question of education will, I hope, take note of the Mikado's words.

The cry of the present day is "education," but it is education in books only as if God had not given us bodies as well as brains to be cared for and cultivated. There is a great competition among teachers, for their income depends upon "results." The pupils are crammed in the shortest possible time. But what about their health? It is sometimes ruined for ever. The importance of understanding the true condition of health and disease should secure a place in general education for the principle maxims of hygiene, and some of those even of practical medicine.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be with regard to the question as to whether religious and moral education should form a part of the curriculum of any special educational institution that may be started for the Parsis there seem to be none regarding the necessity of making the teaching of higher science a special feature of the institution. Mr. David Murray, who has had a very long experience of Japan, says:—"Technical education suitable to the principal departments of public life and branches of industry is fully provided for in Japan, and there is no career in which the most humble born of the Mikado's subjects cannot now hope to enter equipped with complete training, almost entirely at State expenses." Parsees could not do better than imitate the example of Japan in the matter of technical education. How great is the importance of scientific and technical education in these days of keen competition between the civilised nations of the earth may be gathered from the following powerful appeal addressed by Huxley to Englishmen who are so far in advance of the natives of India in the knowledge of science and technology. He said:—"Whatever that might cost, depend upon it, the investment would be a good one. I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt-cheap at the money. It is a mere common place and every day piece of knowledge that what these three men did has produced untold millions in the narrowest economical sense of the word." A Parsee Technical College is sadly needed.—Yours, &c.

MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

AN ORPHANAGE FOR PARSEE GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The controversy raging round the establishment of a Central College has so engrossed the minds of the Parsees that the more pressing problem of making some suitable provision for destitute girls of their community seems to be almost overlooked. It is, therefore, gratifying to find sufficient stress laid on the subject in the last issue of the "Indian Spectator." The males of the community seem to be well provided for; but the females, especially of the poor classes, appear to be neglected to an almost criminal extent. I have no desire to belittle the efforts made for, or the progress achieved in, the amelioration of the condition of the women of my community; but most of the measures go only a small way and touch the fringe of particular evils. The complacence with which my co-religionists regard the possession of a score of lady Graduates would, indeed, be amusing, were it not that it is a grave symptom in itself. A few ladies able to lisp words and phrases in English cannot prove the salvation of a community. What are they doing for their ignorant sisters? The sad fact has to be faced that the lower strata of our society are sinking instead of rising. Thus top-heavy on the one hand, and with its basis being slowly undermined on the other, the Parsee community is at present in a crucial state of transition; and the only way of meeting the situation is undoubtedly that suggested by a shrewd and clear-sighted observer, namely, the establishment of an orphanage for destitute Parsee girls.—Yours, etc.

A PARSEE.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	.....	...	...
Teheran ...	24	11	20	3	35
Suez	24	2	10 p.m.	0	35

NOTICES.

Turkish route right (23-6-08).

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson Chairman of the Board of Directors presided—

The following is the Directors report:—Your directors beg to submis their annual Report and andited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1907. The net profit of the Company is Rs. 1,07,343-14-9 including Rs. 51,863-7-0 brought forward from last year, which amount is now available for disposal and which the directors recommend to appropriate as under:—To be paid as dividend at Rs. 15 per share Rs. 41,250; to be paid as bonus to the widow of the deceased Manager Mr. Vajifdar Rs. 3,000; to be paid as bonus to staff Rs. 1,500; to be carried to next year's account Rs. 61,593-14-9; total Rs. 1,07,342-14-9. During the latter part of the year the price of cotton was steadily on the increase, whereas the rates for yarn and cloth had a declining tendency; hence the profit of the year did not come up to the expectations of your directors, however taking all the adverse circumstances into consideration, including general trade depression, they are of opinion that the result so far is not unsatisfactory. Your directors have decided to give dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share equal to 7½ per cent, and to carry forward to next year's account a fairly large amount with the object of consolidating the resources of the Company and to meet the contingency of any unforeseen loss in future especially in view of the steadily declining tendency of the yarn market. Last year your directors had reported defalcations to the extent of Rs. 16,000 on the part of the cashier at Budneira. The cashier is still at large, although a warrant of arrest is standing against him. Seeing no prospect of the recovery of the amount, your directors have thought fit to write off the same by a set off of Rs. 5,041-11-6, from unclaimed wages account and the balance of Rs.10,958-4 6 from the profits of the year under report. The repayment of the debenture loan of the Company fell due on 14th August last and your directors renewed all the 700 debentures of the value of 3 1-2 lakhs for a further period of 5 years on the terms and conditions as heretofore. Applications for nearly double the amount of the loan were received, which speaks of the confidence of the general public in the new agents. However only 600 debentures were allotted to the general public and 100 have been reserved with the Company, which will be appropriated to meet in part the expenditure of the new weaving shed now under construction. Your directors heard with great regret of the sad and untimely death of your late Manager Mr. Hormasji M. Vajifdar which took place at Newsari on 21st January 1908. The directors' appreciation of his long and faithful services covering a period of 23 years nearly was duly placed on record and as his widow had then applied for a suitable compensation, your directors now avail of this opportunity to recommend the payment to her of Rs. 3,000 out of the year's profit in recognition of her late husband's long and approved services to the Company, and it is hoped that the Board's recommendation will meet with your approval. Numerous applications were received for the vacant post of Manager and your directors have the pleasure to report that they have selected Mr. Ardasir Rustomji Mobedji, B. A of the Empress Mills, Nagpore to fill up the vacant post as his past services in the textile line and his credentials for ability and character were found to be of a high order. Your Mill at Budneira had already been equipped with electric light installation, except the weaving branch. This deficiency has now been supplied and the present weaving shed has been also equipped with electric light installation at a cost of Rs. 4,800. With a view of increasing the output of yarn and improving its quality and in replacement of certain old machinery your directors have ordered out from England through Messrs. Platt Brothers the following machinery, appertaining to the spinning department at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000 to be met with from the depreciation account:—2 single carding engines 1 drawing frame, 1 slubbing frame, 4 ring frames. Your directors having been confronted with the difficulty of disposing off, large accumulations of yarn manufsetured in your Mill at profitable rates chiefly owing to keen competition, resulting in prices leaving hardly any margin of profit, they have after mature consideration decided to extend the weaving department of your Mill by putting additional 120 looms and therefore have accordingly ordered out from England from selected makers the following machinery. Contract for the requisite additional weaving shed has already been given and the work is now in progress, and your directors anticipate that the additional weaving plant will be fully operating by the first quarter of the next year. It is estimated that the new building and machinery when in full working order will cost about Rs. 1,10,000. 120 looms, 1 sizing frame, 1 finishing machine, 2 warping machines, 1 winding machine, and 1 cloth folding machine.

The directors' report and audited balance sheet made up to 31st December last were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 15 per share was declared. Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and M. B. Dadabhoy who retire by rotation were re-elected directors for the current year. Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Contractor Mehta were re-appointed auditors. The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Friday being the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor all the Government and Mercantile offices will observe the day as a public holiday. But one cannot help observing from year to year that these large Factories and Iron Works in Bombay are never closed although conducted by Englishmen. They ought to be the first to close in consideration that some of them get large contracts from Government.—Yours, etc.

LOYALTY.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 9th May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,350, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,305. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th May, 1908, were Rs. 49,175, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 8,756.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 9th May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 7,841, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,287. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th May, 1908, were Rs. 1,14,242, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 13,360.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 9th May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 25,393, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 3,431. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th May, 1908, were Rs. 4,27,370, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 56,976.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.I.M. the Emperor of China

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Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race? That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

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Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

One of the most exciting games in the League so far, was witnessed yesterday afternoon when the "A" team of the Royal Scots met the Government Telegraph Recreation Club in the twelfth fixture of the contest. Under a clear sky and on a settled ground and before a large crowd the two teams played a hotly-contested game and the result of one goal all was as creditable to the civilians as it was to the military men.

This is the third appearance of the "A" team of the Scots, and the first occasion the Telegraph Club meet them. With a brilliant past, if the Scots anticipated a walk-over, the draw must have been a rude shock to them, though, after two of their men have been disabled within twenty minutes of the start of the game, anything but a win should have been expected by them.

The Government Telegraph men played a really good game of football and yesterday evening's exhibition must decidedly be considered their best effort since the commencement of the League matches. They combined and centered well and their backs were exceptionally clever at checking the rushes of their adversaries. In spite of all this improvement their forward line is still deficient both in accuracy and strength in shooting, particularly in front of the flags, and this certainly lost them the game last night. A word of advice in time would not perhaps be out of place, and that is the civilian team would do well to make some changes in their forward line, particularly by giving the centre-forward some rest.

As to the Scots, theirs was an unfortunate lot. Universally considered a better team, they had the misfortune to lose two men early in the game and had to play nine men the rest of the time. Of the two men disabled, both of whom hurt their knee-caps. King sustained only a slight injury, while Jack, the right-half, had to be taken to the Hospital and will be unable to play for some time more. I is however hoped that this accident, though it l os them points in the results, will not prevent them from putting in good work in the near future, as they have always a large store of practiced footballers to fall back upon. Though under a disadvantage, the Scots played a plucky game throughout and their play during the second half was superior to that of their opponents.

Punctuality now seems to be the rule and the Scots who were defending the Bandstand goal kicked off at the appointed time. The Telegraphs immediately took up the ball and invaded the soldiers' territory and after a shot from Cotterril having been saved by Robertson, the ball was taken back to midfield. For the next twenty minutes the ball was all over the field, the backs defending very skilfully. But it was, however, the civilians that had the better of the game, though want of strength in the shooting of their forwards could gain them no score. It was also during this period that Sergeant King, the skipper of the Scots who was playing left back, and Jack the right-half, had to retire (the second of these actually had to be carried off the field) owing to injuries to their knees. Then, when the Scots were in front of the enemy's flags, a shot from Girdwood having been returned by Mercer, Bolton receiving it shot for the goal but, as ill-luck would have it, it was a couple of inches too high and striking th ebar is rolled over on the other side. Up and down play was again witnessed during the remaining period, but there was

NO SCORE.

On resumption the Scots, who continued to play with nine men, gained possession of the lesther from the kick-off and attacked the Telegraphs fiercely, but the alertness of the opposing backs would not permit them to do any damage. The Telegraphs now were on the ball and with a splendid opening before them, their centre-forward failing to put strength in his kick, the ball was easily sent away. Quickly retaliating, the Scots forced their way to the other end and Pringle's shot unfortunately for them was a bit too high. Up and down play again set in and a shot from Cotterril having been shot back by Robertson, Holman however sent in the ball to score between the Scots' flags. Bent on avenging, the Scots made a determined assault and from a good centre from Girdwood, Kennoway shot the equalizing goal amidst applause. Both the teams now played a fast game and tried their best to score the winning goal, but the two out-posts being well defended no damage could be done, the match thus resulting in a draw.

Score:—

Royal Scots "A"	1 Goal
Telegraphs	1 Goal

TEAMS.

ROYAL SCOTS "A."

Goal—Robertson.
Backs—Sergt. King (capt.), Henderson.
Half-backs—Keyler, Wilson, Jack.
Forwards—Pringle, Kennoway, Girdwood, Bolton, Morton.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Goal—Mercer.
Backs—Edwards (capt.), Nicholas.
Half-backs—Clarke, Crutchley, Taylor.
Forwards—Holman, Aspen, Cottorril, Cowper, Cahill.
Referee—Mr. G. Walton.

THE MUD SPORTS.

Opening Day.

The following is the Programme for the opening day of the Mud Sports on Wednesday next at 5-30 (weather permitting.)—

1.—Individual Text Pegging.—(a) horses (b) ponies.

Members are informed that a supply of competition Text Pegging Spears are available at the Gymkhana.

2.—Fenian Aunt Sally.

Competitors will gallop past figure, and endeavour to knock the pipe out of its mouth by throwing sticks at it—Two runs.

3.—Treasure Trove Stakes.

Gentlemen at starting post will each be given a chattie containing bran, in which a coin of the realm will be hidden. They will then ride given course to flags, where syces will be standing, dismount and run to their partners, who will proceed to find the coin. The contents of the chatties must not be emptied on the ground. When found, gentlemen will go to bucket, into which the bran must be emptied. They will then mount and return over same course, carrying coin in chattie. First home with coin in chattie to win.

4.—Substitution Race.

Gentlemen to ride to given place, change horses, return over same course. Last home, owner wins.

5.—The Padlock Stakes.

Ladies to ride given course each carrying a key to where gentlemen are stationed, each holding a padlock. Ladies without dismounting to fit keys to respective padlocks. Lady first home with key fitting padlock to win.

6.—Pony Scurry.

7.—Horse Scurry.

It will greatly assist the handicapper, if entries for Scurries this week are sent in not later than Tuesday. Competitors should state class of horse, height, name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

By kind permission of Major H. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 110th Mahrattas will play during the afternoon.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Commissioner in a letter stated: "I have the honour to state that the Sewri Cemetery is fast filling up and the need of its extension is very urgent. The question of acquiring additional ground and preparing it for burial purposes is under my consideration. To meet immediate requirements it is possible to utilize the ground already in our possession by laying it out in terraces each 30 feet wide including 8 feet of pathways as shown in the accompanying plan and providing steps for easy access. This will provide accommodation for 1,122 burials and the Executive Engineer estimates the cost of carrying out the work at Rs. 16,989-8-0. As there is no grant to meet the cost I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 16,989-8-0 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose.

It was resolved to send the matter to the Corporation for disposal with a recommendation that the Commissioner be authorised to carry out the work.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that when he proceeded on 3 months' privilege leave combined with 2 months and 29 days' leave on private affairs he had earned only two months and 13 day's privilege leave in Municipal Service; that the Accountant-General was addressed with a view to the 18 days' privilege leave allowances being paid by Government and that in reply that officer stated that "the incidence of the charge falls on the Municipality under the orders as they stand."

It was resolved to send the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the Government's decision be accepted.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 1308 of the 11th May last, regarding the construction of buildings for primary schools, I have the honour to request the orders of the Standing Committee and the Corporation as to the source from which the sum of Rs. 5 (five) lakhs being the share of the cost payable by the Municipality is to be met. As the buildings will be of a permanent character lasting for a considerable period it seems wrong in principle that the present generation of tax-payers should be called upon to bear the whole burden of the cost and I am therefore of opinion that the amount should be met from Loan Funds and that a loan should be raised for the purpose. In connection with this matter I have the honour to draw the attention of the Corporation to the existence of a School Building Fund amounting to Rs. 72,368 invested in public securities of the nominal value of Rs. 70,900. This Fund was inaugurated in 1896 with a revenue allotment of Rs. 50,000 in the hope that Government would contribute an equal sum and that a start might be made in the erection of new School Buildings. The Government contribution was however never made and financial difficulties due to plague and famine have since prevented the fruition of the original idea. In these circumstances it seems to me desirable that the original amount of this Fund with its accumulations should be re-credited to the Municipal Fund as a Miscellaneous or Special item of Receipts, and that in future all current charges on account of education should be met out of current Revenue and all capital expenditure out of future Loans. I have the honour to request orders on this point also."

It was resolved to send the letter to the Corporation for disposal.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held yesterday at 6 p.m. in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall. Mr. S.M. Edwardes, I.C.S., President, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced:—From Poona—Monographs Nos. 97, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107 and 108. From Calcutta—Extracts from the Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (New Series), Vol. III, No. 10, 1907, and Vol. IV, No. 3, 1908. Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. III, Nos. 9 and 10, and Vol. IV, No. 1. Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. II, No. 5, pp. 85-120. History of the Rise, Progress and Downfall of Budhism in India, by Sumpa Khan-Po Yece Pal Jor, edited by Sarat Chandra Das, C.I.E., 1908. From Uppsala—De Svenska Nomadlapparnas Flyttningar Till Norge, 1908. Forestallningar i Israel on de Doda con Tillstandet Efter Doden, 1907. From Paris—Bulletins et Memoires de la Societe D'Anthropologie de Paris, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of 1903; Nos. 3 and 6 of 1904; No. 1 to 6 of 1906; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of 1907. Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris, Anne IV, April 1908, and Anne V, May 1908. Observations sur Les Guepes-Janet Charles, 1903. Anatomie du Gaster de la Myrmica Rubra-Janet Charles, 1902. Essai sur la Constitution Morpholosique de la lete de L'Insecte par, Charles Janet, 1899. Notes sur Les Fourmis et Les Guepes, Charles Janet. From Berlin—Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie Heft I and III, 1908. From Leipzig—Zeitschrift teer Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, I Heft. From Zurich—Wissenschaftliche Mess-Instrumente fur Anthropologie. From St. Petersbourg—Bulletin De L'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, Nos. 6, 7 and 9, 1908. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol XII, No. 4. From Washington—Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1906. Bulletin 33, Bureau of American Ethnology, 1907. From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, Segunda Epoca, Tomo IV, num. 12, 1907 and Tomo V, num. 2,1908. From Manila—The Phillippine Journal of Science, Vol. III, No. 1. From Wien—International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics, Band III, Heft 3. From Sydney—Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, Vol. IX, Nos. 8, 11 and 12. From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 263 and 264, 1908.

Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi then read the following paper:—"A few observations on the Astodan, suggested by a paper of Mr. K. Enostranzav." Mr. James MacDonald spoke to the most regrettable loss the Anthropological Society, in common with so many other Societies, had suffered by the sad and sudden death of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, who was a member of the Society. His death was felt keenly not only by his own community, but throughout the City and Presidency and indeed throughout India. By all who knew him, he was esteemed as a friend to be depended upon, a gentleman of unimpeachable honour, and a citizen most valued by high and low.

Mr. Sadanant Trimbak Bhandare seconded the proposition with a few words.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

Yesterday evening the back portion of a house situated in Argyle Road, Mandvi, collapsed. The house was fully occupied by tenants, who on being informed the state of the building vacated it, and no one was injured.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

MAGISTRATE'S ALLEGED DELUSION.

Conviction and Sentence Annulled.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, sitting in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a reference made by Mr. J. L. Rien, District Magistrate of Thana, in a case against Parsee Zepra, who was convicted by Mr. Naro Raghunath Babre, honorary magistrate Chinchni, of criminal trespass and was sentenced to twenty-four days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Rien, in making the reference to the High Court, recommended that the unexpired portion of the sentence might be remitted by the Court pending the revision of the magistrate's proceedings, Mr. Rien had ordered that the accused be released on bail. The facts of the case were that, some nine years ago, the accused sold his agricultural land to the complainant, a weaver, in order to raise funds wherewith to liquid date his debts. He continued, however, to cultivate the land regularly as the vendee's tenant. This season the complainant served him with a notice putting an end to his tenancy. As the accused had already spread "rab" materials over a portion of the land, the complainant gave him Rs. 15 in cash and a calf as compensation or consideration for the same. The accused, however, seemed to have resented his eviction from the land which he had formerly owned, and he addressed a written appeal to the Patel and other villagers, protesting against it. This protest being of no avail, he entered on the land and placed "rab" materials on it, which he subsequently burnt to complete the process of preparing the soil for cultivation. His action seemed to have been solely prompted by the desire to assert what he considered to be his right by custom to cultivate the land as the complainant's tenant. It was not alleged that he caused any damage to the land; on the contrary, it might be presumed that he preformed on it an agricultural operation necessary to its cultivation. The magistrate, said Mr. Rien, was apparently under the delusion that he was passing a linient sentence on the accused, for he specially mentioned the fact that this was the accused's first offence. The sentence appeared to Mr. Rien to be utterly disproportionate to the veniality of the offence. The case was one for the imposition of a fine than for the infliction of a sentence of imprisonment. He accordingly recommended the remission of the unexpired portion of the sentence.

For the reasons given by the District Magistrate, their Lordships annulled the conviction of and the sentence passed upon the accused, acquitted him, and directed that he be set at liberty.

DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, an application for leave to appeal was presented by Ganesh Damodar Savarkar, a Brahmin of Nasik, who had been convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of being a member of an unlawful assembly, and of disobeying police orders, on the evening of the 11th June, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Sedashiv M. Dixit, Pleader, appeared for the accused.

It appeared from the record that accused was standing on the footpath near the Esplanade Police Court, where a crowd of about 500 persons had collected, obstructing the road, and the footpath upto the Municipal Office. This was after the editor of the "Hind Swarajya" had been tried, and taken away in a prisoners' van. Inspector Morris told the crowd to move on; Sub-Inspector Mahomed Hussein his assistant, ordered the accused to go away, as the regulation of the public traffic was being obstructed. Accused had occupied a prominent position among the crowd; he wore garments usually worn by wrestlers. He showed no inclination to obey the order; he stood with his feet apart; stuck out his elbow and pointed it to the Sub-Inspector; and though he said "Jata, Jata," or "Going, going," he showed no inclination whatever of going. With this defiant attitude, he turned round to the crowd, and smiled sarcastically, indicative of having undoubtedly asserted his superiority over the police-officer. Seeing this the crowd which had shown a disposition to disperse, closed in; it ignored the order, and began shouting. Then up came to him Inspector Morris, who told him to move on. But accused stood stockstill, sticking out his arms significantly and defiantly. The Inspector then arrested him, and the crowd dispersed.

In the course of his judgment, after reciting most of the above particulars, the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate stated that the common object of the crowd was to overawe the Executive Government by criminal force, or by a show of such force. Accused admitted a previous conviction at Nasik, on a charge of causing hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duties, for which he was fined Rs. 20. On the present charges, Mr. Aston sentenced him to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

THE BOMBAY COASTING VESSELS ACT.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have (on review) disposed of a case against Sukar Kanji and three others, who were convicted by Mr. Manilal Ajitrai, second class Magistrate at Bulsar, of plying their vessel without getting the name of the owner of the vessel changed, which formerly stood in the joint names of the first three accused and the deceased Budha Radhia, section 13 of the Bombay Coasting Vessels Act 19 of 1838; and fined them Rs. 50 collectively.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said in this case their Lordships must, as in reference No. 1 of 1908, hold that the full penalty provided by the section was properly inflicted, having regard to the interpretation of the law laid down in Empress vs. Mhasnya Rama, I. L. R., 7 Bom., 28. At the the same time, their Lordships thought it was a hard case, the circumstances, which might entitle the accused, as a measure of clemency, to some reduction of the penalty at the hands of Government

In the matter of railway finance, no prospect of profits from the coinage of rupees is available for some time to come, for the simple reason that the mints will be idle. There is now a stock of coined rupees sufficient to meet all currency requirements for the next eighteen months or two years.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

Judge's Opinion Prevails.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a reference made by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in the case in which Chandru Krishna and others, including Shivlingapa Basapa, accused No. 8, were charged with dacoity, on 16th January 1906, at Nipani, of 148 stacks of grass, worth about Rs. 2,000, in some dozens of carts, the grass in question being the property of Satapa Revapa Sintre, a rich Lingaet money-lender. A previous reference in the same matter had been disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, who had directed Mr. Clements to act upon the directions laid down in the reply to the reference. But fresh legal complications having arisen, Mr. Clements made this second reference.

This second reference was argued before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Knight last week by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Robertson who with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; by Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, who appeared for the Crown; and by Mr. Rustom N. Wadia who with Mr. C. A. Rele, Pleader, appeared for accused No. 8.

The evidence showed that Raghnath Malarrao, the Nipanikar Desai, and his brother Jijajirao owned lands yielding about Rs. 20,000 a year. They were indebted to the complainant who was commonly known as "Apaya Shintre," in about two lakhs of rupees, and had mortgaged to him lands yielding Rs. 13,000 per annum, out of the large lands they possessed. It was reported to the complainant that on this land, which was in his possession, a mob of 500 persons had collected in broad daylight and under the direction of No. 8, who acted as their ring leader, had carted away in about 100 carts, his 148 stacks of grass. Several of the crowd were armed with sticks and axes; its attitude was so threatening as to strike fear into the hearts of the two watchmen of Apaya, employed on the spot to protect the property; and later, into the hearts of the policemen, who appeared at the place to prevent the removal of the property. Accused No. 8 was Apaya's relation; but he had been turned out. Moreover, there had been deeds of partition of the ancestral property: the property was not joint, as alleged by No. 8, and he was not entitled to a share.

Mr. Clements remarked that this was an open defiance of the law; Apaya might be a grasping money-lender, and by driving hard bargains he might have raised the whole country against him; still it would be a monstrous thing to allow a gigantic theft of this kind to go inadequately punished.

These remarks were occasioned by the verdict of the jury, which declared nine, out of the twelve persons tried before them, guilty of being members of unlawful assembly. It was then that Mr. Clements made the reference which was disposed of by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Knight the other day.

But the directions issued by their Lordships having been objected to before Mr. Clements by the pleaders of both parties on legal grounds, this fresh reference was occasioned.

Mr. Wadia, who appeared for No. 8, contended that Apaya and his own client were still joint; the deeds of partition produced by Apaya were forgeries; the family property was worth about fifty lakhs of rupees, to a fourth part of which his client was entitled; and this prosecution was launched against the accused to do him out of his share. A regular conspiracy had been organised for the purpose.

Their Lordships convicted Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 13 of dacoity; they sentenced No. 8 to eighteen months, Nos. 1 and 13 to one year each, and Nos. 2, 3 and 9 to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. The other accused were discharged. These six persons convicted by their Lordships were included among the nine against whom the jury had returned the verdict, and which verdict Mr. Clements had declined to accept.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the notice matter in which Kheshoo Dongar a member of the Tanakwasi caste, asked for a process to be issued for defamation against Lakhamsi Napu, Keshavji Punja, Bharma Bhima, Champsi Bhara, Valji Padamsi, Dhanji Bokersi, Devraj Tokersi, and Raghavji Keshavji. The respondents had also applied for a transfer of the case to a Magistrate in Mazagon.

Mr. Acworth of Messrs Little & Co., Solicitors, with Mr. Vijayakar, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Malvi, Solicitor, appeared for the first five respondents; Mr. Kapadia, Plea der for the sixth respondent and Mr. Fereira, Solicitor, for the seventh and eighth respondents.

Mr. Acworth said that the complainant's case was that he was defamed by the publication of a resolution passed at an improperly constituted meeting excommunicating him from the caste. The defamation was published not only to members of the caste but also to others. The offence was committed in A and C Divisions which were under the jurisdiction of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. The application for a transfer to another Court was unreasonable, as his Worship was more competent to try that case than another Magistrate who might have been brought up in caste prejudice.

Mr. Davar for the defence said that from the point of view of his clients the offence, if any, must have been committed at a legally called meeting at Chinchpokli. Chinchpokli was under the jurisdiction of the Mazagon Court. The case was bristling with caste questions, which a Native Magistrate would be able to appreciate better. Transferring the case was only a matter of convenience. He was informed that his Worship would go on leave on the 20th of July and as there were likely to be a number of witnesses called he thought the case could at the most be given a hearing or two before that date. It was, besides, a civil matter.

Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Fereira also asked for a transfer of the case.

Mr. Acworth said that the offence was committed outside Mazagon also—all over Bombay, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate had jurisdiction all over Bombay.

The Magistrate: Where did the alleged criminal intimidation take place?

Mr. Acworth: At Chinchpokli; but the notice is only for defamation.

The Magistrate said that the Court had jurisdiction to try the case, but on other grounds he would transfer the case to Mazagon. He was going on leave on the 20th July. The notice was transferred to the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court at Mazagon.

PROSECUTING HIS SERVANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Taberally Mussabhai, a Borah, was charged with breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 200, belonging to Hassaine Mahomed, his master. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, ba rister-at-law, with Mr. N. N. Saher, defended the accused.

The complaint was that the accused was employed as a manager, bill collector and cashier by the complainant who was a cutlery merchant. He left the service last month. The complainaat examined his accounts and found a deficit of Rs. 200, which, he alleged, was paid to the accused by one of his customers named Suleman.

The defence was that the accused had collected Rs. 60 and had paid it to the complainant, the balance of Rs. 140 was collected by the complainant and his mehta and the entries were made in the books to that effect. Some time after that the accused left the service and joined a rival merchant. The complainant did his best to take him back, but as he refused the false charge was preferred against him. The books of account were also tampered with to get rid of the original entries.

His Worship held that it was difficult to understand how the books of account came to be altered. The complainant was given an opportunity to explain, but he could not do it. His pleader admitted that the books had been tampered with, how that was done was not known. The accused was given the benefit of the doubt and the Court ordered him to be acquitted.

Mr. Kazi asked his Worship to detain the books in Court as his client intended to prosecute the complainant for preferring a false charge.

The Magistrate said that as the entries were marked there was no necessity to keep the books in Court.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Bibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Testamentary Suit for dismissal.

13-07—Mangaldal J G and B Muichand Dwarkdas vs Narandas Khatoo Muljie and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07—Mansukhlal, J. and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. Little and Co.

427-07—Mansukhlal, J. and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. Little and Co.

327-07—Bicknell, M. and R. Anandrao Bhai vs. Sittabai widow and others. Smetham, B. and Co.

326-07—Bicknell, M. and R. Anandrao Bhai vs. Laxmon Shivaji Deshmoakh and another Smetham, B. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For dismissal.

959-07—Kanga and P Alois Schweigher and Co Ld vs The Alliance Cotton M Co Ld vs Smetham B and N.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

166-08—Bhaishunker K and G. Lalbhai, Tricumlal and others vs the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co part heard.

Short Causes.

344-08—Little and Co Ebrahim Moosaji vs Societa Coloniale Italiana the firm Smetham B and Co.

328-08—Dinshaw and D The Oriental Agency Co Ld vs Sadashiv Jivappa Anglokar Chitnis M and M.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

525-06—Ardeser H D and Co. Moltani Tehalram Girdhandas vs Danabhoy Ahmedally.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

995-07—Jamsetjee B and D Chhagan Khossal vs Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07—Ardeser H D and Co Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi Matubhoy J and M.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06—Payne and Co. Salurabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others F P Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

97-02—Captain and V Ramchundra Waman and another vs Wasudeo Waman and others Mansukhlal J and H.

Long Causes.

523-06—Captain and V Hajee Esmail Hassam vs Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07—Ardeser H D and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others Payne and Co.

405-07—Thakurdas and Co, Narayen Premjee vs Laxmidas Cragjee Ardeser H D and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th June on 504·5 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Sundries).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,800	2,18,000	4,000	4,24,800
Or per mile of Railway	217	578	8	900
For previous 23 weeks of half year	36,14,600	60,71,313	97,479	97,73,642
Total for 24 weeks	37,74,800	62,61,513	97,479	1,98,37,642
Corresponding Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,54,800	2,06,400	1,813	4,54,132
Per mile of Ry. do.	310	409	4	923
Total to corresponding date do.	38,97,105	74,88,997	99,902	1,14,85,005

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 16,199
Do. to date ..... " 9,17,362

GODHRA-RUTLAM-RAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th June 86·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Sundries).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,600	21,000	—	27,600
Or per mile of Railway	43	147	—	192
For previous 23 weeks of half year	1,61,665	5,30,961	3,598	6,96,227
Total for 24 weeks	1,67,965	5,51,961	3,598	7,19,825
Corresponding Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,101	23,986	93	31,180
Per mile of Ry. do.	82	278	1	362
Total to corresponding date do.	1,54,865	5,30,241	4,804	6,89,910

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 3,580
Do. to date ..... " 3,69,913

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—:o:—

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IN RESPONSE to a strong feeling prevailing in the Town that an EMPHATIC PROTEST should be once more entered against the fresh attempt about to be shortly made in the Corporation to FORCE STANDARD TIME which the people at large have hitherto for good and sufficient reason refused to recognise, the Undersigned hereby notify that a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay, will be held at MADHAV BAUG, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M. (Bombay Time).

BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT,
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY,
VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM,
VISSANJI KHIMJI,
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI,
DHARAMSEY MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
CHATURBHOOJ MORARJEE,
MADHAVJEE THACKERSEY,
SOORUJMAL LEHERCHUND,
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA,
DAMODER GORDHANDAS SUKHADVALA,
MANJEE DEVSEY,
KUVERJEE UMERSEY,
VEERJEE HEMRAJ & Co.,
LALJEE THACKERSEY.

BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1908.

AUSTRALIA AND IRRIGATION.

IT has been said upon occasion that Australia is not yet ready for civilised occupation; that nature's handiwork has not sufficiently advanced to permit of it. But the great droughts to which especial reference was made may be provided against and the vast areas of arid land may be brought under cultivation. Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, in a paper read before a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute the other day, on the Possibilities and Prospects of Irrigation in Australia, showed how this could be done. Twenty years ago water in the mining camps of Kalgoorlie cost more than whisky, and a man brushed himself or was blown upon with a bellows instead of washing, for baths were an unknown luxury. Now the householders of Coolgardie can get water at as low a price as half a crown per thousand gallons to water their gardens, though it has to be lifted 350 miles from a dam near the coast, which lies a thousand feet below the high plain whereon the city stands, and farmers who live nearer to the source are buying water at ninepence per thousand gallons to irrigate crops of lucerne, an experiment which is expected to prove profitable. Irrigation in Western Australia has some interesting distinctive features, for though the area actually irrigated is insignificant—difficult problems of water-supply have been met with boldness and solved with success. Nowhere in the world, says Mr. Coghlan, has a more ambitious scheme of its kind been undertaken than that which provides water for the busy towns called into being by the magic of gold in the desert sands of Coolgardie which twenty years ago seemed condemned for ever to desolate aridity. But £2,600,000 has been spent on weirs and pumps and mains, and a wonderful change has come over the land. Roses bloom in shady gardens; creeping plants cover walls of cottages; the harvester rattles over yellowing wheat fields, children play on green lawns and trees give grateful shade in streets and parks, because gold has called water to its aid in effecting a seeming miracle.

If the rainfall were disposed as might be wished, there would be eighteen inches over the whole surface of Australia; but while eighty inches fall at Cooktown and Cardwell, there is less than five inches in the interior of the west. Half a million square miles of the continent may be considered well or abundantly watered and four hundred thousand square miles sufficiently watered. The remainder, about two million square miles, is not sufficiently supplied for purposes of agriculture, and a large part of it, say half a million square miles, is practically rainless. Much of the insufficiently watered area has a very fertile soil—indeed arid and semi-arid lands are peculiarly rich in plant food and capable of growing magnificent crops when water in sufficient quantities is applied to them. Of such soils there are some three hundred thousand square miles in the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, and in New South Wales and Victoria very considerable portions of this—perhaps eighty thousand square miles—can be irrigated by water gravitating from one or other of the numerous rivers comprising the Murray system. If Australia were not a rich country these arid but fertile lands would have been irrigated long ago Mr. Coghlan thinks, for in this direction the natural wealth of the country has checked development. Where wool and wheat and butter and fruit can be raised in vast quantities from areas of comparatively large extent without artificial watering, it is not unnatural that these areas should be first exploited and the other portions of the continent not favoured with regular or sufficient rainfall should be neglected. But necessity has taught Australia that she must provide against the occurrence of adverse seasons. Had it not been for the lesson she learnt seven years ago, when her flocks were reduced by one-third, the comparative apathy of the past might have prevailed for years to come and the Commonwealth still have remained ignorant of the possibility of checking the ravages of drought by water conservation.

Irrigation can be carried on an extensive scale in Australia at comparatively little expense beyond that of labour, for she is not wholly dependent upon rivers alone. They will always provide the principal water-supply, but a great and increasing amount is obtained from artesian sources, which have been successfully tapped in all States but Victoria. The artesian water is contained in soft absorbent rock, varying in thickness from a hundred to six hundred feet, which underlies the whole of Queensland west of the dividing range, except a small area in the northwest part of northern New South Wales, a large area of South Australia and a wide coastal strip in the south and west of Western Australia. The distances at present known to contain artesian water extend over 376,000 square miles in Queensland, 83,000 in New South Wales and 110,000 in South Australia. Then there are the floods of the rivers and their tributaries to be indented on. At present their waters run to waste. An extensive system of irrigation is possible, besides being desirable, and we may expect to see some extensive steps in the near future. That the results will justify an extensive system Mr. Coghlan challenged any one who knows Australia reasonably to deny, and as he added, if the country wishes to find a large increase of population within a reasonable period an immediate extension of irrigation is indispensable. The potentialities of irrigation in Australia are enormous, and with the development of irrigation and settlement will come the salvation of the Australian pastoralist.

STRANGE STORY FROM GUJARAT.

A STRANGE story is reported from Ahmedabad, which is, however, characteristic of the people, and throws a flood of light in their almost primitive and childlike faith in the supernatural which it reveals. It may be said of the people of this country that anything out of the usual course of nature stands a better chance of belief than ordinary natural phenomena: even the latter they are sometimes ready to attribute to preternatural causes, and believe because they cannot understand. They really believe a thing because it is impossible in a natural way; nay, the more a thing is held to be impossible the more willing are they to believe it. We all remember what a sensation was caused among the people of this city by the discovery that we had in our midst a Hindu girl who was supposed to subsist without food or drink for several weeks. Her fame spread far and wide, and some Hindus began to worship her as an incarnation of the deity who manifested itself by this miraculous power of defying the natural law that ordains meat and drink for sustaining human life. To doubt this was held to be blasphemy by the poor incredulous folk. Even some Hindu doctors and graduates of our University seemed disposed to believe this simple story; which was found on a plain test to be nothing, of course, but imposture. The story which comes just now from the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad, the capital city of Gujarat, is of similar sort, with a variation, of course, and open to an even easier test. A Hindu saint has arisen there who professes to feed thousands of people out of his own little plate of food. He is said to have only recently invited from various villages thousands of persons to a fair and there fed them with sweetmeat out of this miraculous dish of his. Christians would be naturally reminded of the miracle attributed to the great Founder of their religion according to which He fed four thousand men with only seven loaves of bread and a few fishes, and they would think that the present story is but a blasphemy imitation of what St. Matthew describes in the fifteenth chapter of his Gospel.

But it is too much to expect from the Hindu saint in Gujarat that he should be acquainted with the life and deeds of the founder of an alien religion. He had an exemplar nearer home which appeal with force to his co-religionists because it is well known to them. This is Narsinh Mehta, a Nagar Brahman of Junagad in the Kathiawar province of Gujarat, who flourished in the fifteenth century. The god Krishna was Narsinh's favourite deity, and through this god he worked a miracle which is remembered to the present day far and wide by the people of Gujarat, who have songs about him which they sing on festive occasions. Narsinh did not feed thousands out of his dish; but he did something similar. He had a daughter, and according to Hindu custom on her first pregnancy he had to send rich presents of clothes and money to his son-in-law's relatives. His neighbours taunted him with being unable to do this on account of his poor circumstances; whereupon he prayed to Krishna, who appeared as a Bunya and distributed rich gifts of clothes and money to all the assembled relatives of Narsinh's daughter. The present story is evidently a variation of this feat of Narsinh Mehta, who is widely popular in Ahmedabad and whole Gujarat. Such stories crop up every now and then in Gujarat, and it is nothing unusual to hear of pretended miracles laid out for the credulous. There must be a demand for such stories in the credulity of the people, otherwise the supply would not be so continuous. The fact that people widely believe in such stories shows how simple they are and what need there is for their leaders to educate them out of this medieval state of mind. Nothing proves the great need of primary education and elementary enlightenment for the people more than such stories, and others even worse, cropping up periodically shewing the abysmal ignorance into which the masses are sunk.

STANDARD TIME.

THE absurdity of keeping Local Time in the Municipal Offices when the Railway terminus opposite sets forth Standard Time and the trains and trams, by which members of the Corporation and the Municipal staff travel, and all Government offices and places of business with which they have dealings also go by Standard Time, has become so glaring that we are glad to hear an effort is to be made to put an end to the anomaly. A motion is to be brought forward at an early meeting of the Corporation with that object in view. No one was more strongly opposed to the change in the beginning than ourselves and for very good reasons which were fully explained at the time. But the change having been made and Standard Time substituted for Geographical by the Courts, Government offices, Railways, Banks and Commercial houses, further opposition was futile. We must accept the inevitable. The Corporation, no doubt, acted according to its lights in determining to adhere to Local Time in its offices, and to keep it on the public clocks, of which they have charge. But even the most strenuous advocates of the old time when the matter was last before that body must now recognise that it leads to nothing but inconvenience and confusion both to members of the Corporation, their servants and the general public. A change must be made. In the proposition to be brought forward we are surprised at the mover's moderation. He does not propose anything more than that the clocks in the Municipal Offices be set at Standard Time and meetings called by it. At present they are fixed at Local Time—which probably not half a dozen members keep on their own private time-pieces or observe in business. Why not at once propose that the public clocks be set to Standard Time and let us know precisely where we are? The general public are not asked to abandon their old ideas, but in all probability they would follow suit in a year if the Corporation but set the example. We see a number of people have already taken alarm and have called a public meeting for Sunday. We hope they will be led to a better understanding of the situation and abandon their project, even at the eleventh hour.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Peninsular," with the outward Mail of the 12th instant, left Aden at 7 a. m. on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p. m. on Sunday next.

SIR JOHN HEWETT starts on his monsoon tour from Naini Tal about the 15th proximo.

A SMALL Waziri raid upon the Dera Ismail Khan border has taken place, but details have not yet been reported.

GENERAL Willcocks' Mohmand despatches have reached the Government of India and will appear in an early issue of the "Gazette of India."

ORDERS by the Railway Board giving instructions for precautions to be taken and changes in the working of the Tablet system to be made on all railways in India, in consequence of the recent Ghaziabad accident, will appear very shortly.

THERE was no new reported case of or death from plague on Tuesday last, an event unprecedented in the history of the disease in Bombay since its first outbreak more than a decade ago.

OWING to misreading of the figures, which were expressed as "20,000,000," we stated in our leader on Monday last that the Estates of His Highness the Aga Khan were said to be of the value of "20 crores." We find that the amount should read 2 crores (2,00,00,000), equal to £1 1/3 millions sterling.

WE have received from the Government Photozincographic Department at Poona an interesting booklet giving practical notes on the preparation of drawings for photographic reproduction with a brief sketch of the chief methods employed. Primarily for the carrying of work for the various Government Departments, the department at Poona will also undertake work for private individuals and with the increase in the requirement of photographic blocks of various kinds the booklet is one which should be kept for reference so that those requiring good blocks will not only know where to go but also what to do to get the best results. It is by no means every photograph or drawing which can be properly reproduced and a study of the instructions given will both shew why and save considerable annoyance to all concerned. The booklet also contains excellent examples of the three colour printing process.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS.

THE regrettable incident, which broke up the Surat Congress last year, emphasized the necessity of framing a constitution, with definite rules for the election of President, and others prescribing the qualifications of delegates as well as of members of the elective bodies affiliated to the Congress. It was hitherto almost a sort of unconventional convention, and whatever constitution it had, had never been deliberately framed, but had evolved and developed with the progress of time. This was all very well, so long as there was perfect harmony and unanimity in the body. But in the presence of acute differences of opinion, a written law, which should be binding upon all who wish to belong to the organization, was simply imperative. It is hoped that the rule requiring members to sign a certain declaration of faith will keep away lawless people, and will avert troubles and complications, such as those which arose at the last Congress. I shall confine myself on the present occasion to the fundamental article of its creed which by its importance, has provoked the keenest comment. "The objects of the Indian National Congress," it says, "are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government, similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and to participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members." The Constitutionalists are, doubtless, aware that these objects, granting that they can ever be gained, are unattainable in the near future, that the goal is distant, and can be reached by a long, arduous and toilsome journey, involving sufferings and tribulations, that it will presuppose a high standard of intelligence and public spirit, and an advanced stage of moral and material progress in the people. There are thoughtful Indians, not a few, who, while sympathizing with the Congress, and feeling for the country as warmly as any Congressman, wish, for various reasons, that this aim had not been included in the programme. There is no good to be served by parading it before the world. It would have been better served even from their own point of view, if it had been kept out of sight, as being outside the pale of practical politics. The conjuring up of a vision which, if ever it can be realised, will be in some remote, unknown, future, will only inflame the imagination of the common populace without satisfying it, and create expectations which will be followed by the bitterness of disappointment. They will not be able to take a correct measure of the conditions precedent to the fulfilment of the alluring ideal, and may want their leaders to force the pace. The avowal of the ultimate object, which is sought, may be honest, but the policy which determined it was doubtful. It should be the endeavour of the Congress to carry the Government with it, and to enlist the interest, as far as may be, of the official classes; indeed, the constitutional methods, which alone will be employed by the Congress, will depend for their success upon the sympathy of the ruling Power, and the best way to win it is not by proclaiming that, in the fulness of time, we want India to be exactly like another Canada or Australia.

SELF-GOVERNMENT THE GOAL.

It should be the business of the Congress to apply itself to the work which is found ready to its hand, such as the reform of the administration, and securing for the people a larger share in the public service, and a more potent voice in the government of the country. There is no finality in politics and at each succeeding stage of its progress, the country will be bestowed additional rights and privileges by its rulers, as a matter of course. Working honestly, patiently and consistently in the present, the Congress leaders might have allowed the dim and unknown future to be in the lap of the gods. We cannot say what new conditions and new combinations of circumstances will arise at a remote period and we may take it that our descendants, with the advantage of the actualities of the situation before them, will be better able to deal with them. By placing the ideal of self-government in the forefront, its authors have given some excuse to critics to misjudge their position. They say there is not much to choose between Moderates and Extremists, that the cardinal aim of both is exactly alike, that the Extremist is, in reality, a Moderate in a hurry. They do not see the wide gulf separating the two sections which have parted company, presumably for ever. Whereas the Congress will employ strictly constitutional means, the Revolutionaries seek to defy and embarrass the Government by incitements to sedition and other lawless methods while these men want a complete independence and absolute severance from England, the Congress would wish India to be included as a colony in the federation of the Empire.

WILL IT BE REALIZED?

That the people should gradually come in for a greater share in the administration is inevitable; but it is not so unquestionable that they will obtain self-government as a voluntary gift from England. It would be an act, (if ever it came to pass), of national self-abnegation and renunciation, the first of its kind in the history of the world. I cannot conceive that the time will ever come, when England will make her exit with a polite bow, saying that the task which had been entrusted to her by Providence, had been done, that her noble mission, undertaken for the good of India, had fulfilled its purpose, and that the time having come for her withdrawal, she commended her children of the East, with her fervent prayers, to the care of the Almighty. If there will be no such renunciation, what are the Constitutionalists going to do? It would, surely, be contrary to their principle to use force. We Indians, however patriotic we may be, cannot, in all our calculations, overlook the fact that India is a conquered country and a dependency, and this, therefore, the conditions of its rule are essentially different from those of a white colony founded by England. The colonists belong to the same race as their brethren in the mother country; they are held together by ties of blood, affinity and nationality; there is no ruling race, on the one hand, and no conquered people, on the other; there is no ruling country, and consequently there are no subject races having, in a measure, to subserve its interests. We must earnestly consider whether, in view of these fundamental differences between the Colonies and India, our aspirations in the direction of colonial self-government, allowing them, for a moment, to be just and natural, are practicable, and supposing they are practicable, whether the common good of India will be better served on their realization.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY.

The Parsis hold the "Sir family," by which name the family of the first Parsi Baronet is known and distinguished from other titled houses, in peculiar esteem and affection. Its head is looked upon, not so much as a personality, as an institution, and the pre-eminent position he commands is allowed to him as a birthright. They gratefully remember it was the first Sir Jamsetji who, by his splendid, far-reaching and catholic charities, made a name for his community. But he is respected not only as the head of the Parsis, but of the entire native community of Bombay. It was quite appropriate, therefore, that the late Sir Jamsetji, the fourth in the line, should have been selected by Government as the Bombay representative at the Coronation of the King, and the choice was received with approval by all classes. He shared, to the full, the virtues and merits which are the distinctive characteristics of his family. They may be best summed up in the phrase "nature's nobleman," or the more homely, but much abused, term, "gentleman." He was gentle, courteous and kind, modest in his learning, never losing his self-command, or allowing his temper to be betrayed into petulance by the crosses which one has to encounter in life. By these virtues, successive baronets have been able to maintain the honour and tradition of their house, and have won the esteem of Government, as well as of the Native and European public of Bombay. There is no wonder, therefore, that his death last week should be mourned sincerely by all classes of the community. The differences which have taken place in the Parsi Community over certain social questions, no doubt, troubled his mind, and he felt his position acutely. He was grieved to see that he no longer enjoyed the entire and undivided goodwill of his Community, although their respect for him suffered little abatement. But it was a position not of his own seeking. He had been driven to it, and having made his choice, he acted according to his lights. Whether one may agree with him or not in particular matters, no honest man will deny that his only motive was a desire for the well-being of his coreligionists. What he considered to be the good of the community, he accepted as his duty, and having once recognized it, it was a point of honour with him to follow it firmly and resolutely.

LEADERSHIP OF THE PARSIS.

The question of the leadership of the Parsis is eagerly canvassed in their private circles. The Parsis had never formally elected a leader, until the fourth baronet, who was the elder brother of the deceased, succeeded to the title about thirty years ago. Although there had previously been no regular election to the leadership, the Parsis had, nevertheless, tacitly obeyed an unwritten law, whereby the head of this family was accepted as leader without question or dispute. But on the succession of the fourth Baronet to the title, the Parsis were deeply stirred by a report that a particular Sethia was contemplating a move to become their head. In those days, even more than at present, "the Sir Family" was a name to conjure with, and the Parsis, rallying round the young Baronet in a body, acclaimed him unanimously as their accredited leader. The election was renewed in the case of his successor, and so far as I can see, a majority of the Parsis would be ready to bestow the honour on his son. But I find that there is a growing minority that is strongly opposed to the formal appointment of a leader, much less to the hereditary principle which has been followed up to now. They contend that the necessity, if ever there was any, for the formal election of a leader has ceased with the occasion which gave rise to it, that the course was adopted and justified by accidental circumstances, and that having no reference to the permanent interests of the community, there are no reasons for its perpetration. They maintain that as a most advanced and enlightened people, the Parsis are the last community in India to need the tutelage of a social leader. It may be that, in practice, the leadership is purely formal and ornamental, that it imposes on the head no particular obligations, nor does it invest him with specific powers over the community. But it is apprehended that the formal recognition of a particular person as a leader might lead to misapprehension as to his power and position, that what is now conferred as a hereditary honour might be confirmed by custom and tradition into an hereditary claim. If no leader is appointed, there will be no rival aspirants to the honour, and consequently, no occasion for squabbling and contending over a "bauble." It may be that a future Baronet may be entirely destitute of qualifications even for the ornamental distinction, and the then Parsis will find themselves in an awkward position, and there will be intense heart burning, whether such a person is elected or not. If the heads of this house will follow the footsteps of their predecessors, the Parsis will always be ready to honour them above other Sheths, whether title bearers or not, and they will continue to enjoy an unenviable position as their uncrowned king. The honour in which Sir Jamsetji is held by the Parsis, arises from a worthy sentiment, and I rather think that his formal recognition as a leader is, if anything, an abatement of that honour. He needs no artificial props and crutches to sustain him.

DION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

Major E. G. R. Whitecombe, I.M.S., having arrived from Peshawar Division, took over the medical charge of 116th Mahrattas and Native Details, Bombay, on 14th June, from Captain D. O. Hyde, R.A.M.C.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JUNE 24.—Lieut. Meade, 33rd Light Cavalry, from Persia.
Lieut. Bean, the 101st Grenadiers, from Mhow.
Major Leslie, 3rd S. and S. C., from Kirkee.
Lieut.-Col. Yarr, R.A.M.C., from Ahmednagar.
Major Beville, S. and T. Corps from Poona.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 24.—Lieut. Meade, 33rd Light Cavalry, to Secunderabad (Deccan.)
Major Beville, S. and T. Corps, to Poona.
Capt. Heathcote, Ordn. Dept., to England.
Major Peck, Cantt. Magis., to Kamptee.
Capt. Bowen-Colthurst, R.F. Office, to England.
Major Browning, Cant. Magis. to Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The following officers of the Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for duty in India:—Second Lieutenants F. H. E. Townshend, F. Denié and D. Johnston. They will probably embark for this country early in September next. Second-Lieutenants Woodhouse and Izat have also been selected for service, but will undergo special courses in mechanical engineering and railway locomotives before proceeding to India.

Major-General Barrett, Commanding Nowshera Infantry Brigade, is granted four months' leave in India.

Lieutenant Quinan, 27th Punjabis, is appointed Reserve Officer, North Waziristan Militia.

Lieutenant Strover, No. 1 Mountain Battery, is transferred to No. 25 Mountain Battery, Mayavo.

Lieutenant Harvey-Kelly, 56th Pioneers, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

FURTHER Takavi advances in the United Provinces, to the extent of forty-five lakhs of rupees, have been sanctioned.

THE CRISIS IN PERSIA.

FIGHTING IN TEHERAN.

Parliament Buildings Destroyed.

DEFENCE WITH BOMBS.

SHAH MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Teheran, dated the 23rd instant, states that bombs were thrown from Parliament buildings and the Mosque, which disabled some of the guns, killing and wounding the gunners.

The bombardment was continued until three o'clock in the afternoon, by which time Parliament buildings and the Mosque had been destroyed.

All prominent Nationalists, including members of Parliament, and the chief priests have been arrested.

The Cossacks suffered heavily in the fighting.

Looting houses is general even in the European quarters.

LATER.

The latest news from Teheran states that the Shah is master of the situation.

The Russian Colonel Liakhoff commands the troops.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

The Parliament House, Mosque, Sipehsalar and meeting places of Anjumans were destroyed in the bombardment or sacked.

Many popular leaders and editors have been imprisoned.

The Cossacks lost fifteen killed and three officers and twenty men wounded, and the Nationalists lost about seventy.

After the fighting the troops looted and robbed wholesale.

The Shah has promised the British and Russian representatives to maintain order.

The leader of the opposition and ten editors have taken refuge in the British Legation.

CAPTURE OF AN ENGLISHMAN BY TRIBESMEN.

Problem of Ransom.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

An Englishman, named Clark Kennedy, has been captured by tribesmen outside Tetuan and is now held at ransom.

After the capture of Sir Harry Maclean, the British Foreign Office published a warning to Englishmen to avoid running any risks, as the Government would ransom no more captives.

CEYLON PUBLIC WORKS.

Employment of Natives.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Colonel Seely, replying to Sir H. Cotton in the House of Commons, said it is the policy of the Ceylon Government and successive Secretaries of State, to give well qualified Ceylonese the preference over Europeans, equally qualified, in appointments to Public Works, but that where the qualifications are not equal, the best man must be appointed.

MR. TAFT ON THE PRESIDENCY.

Roosevelt Policy to be Continued.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Mr. Taft, in an article in an English paper on "My conception of the Presidency," says the policies inaugurated by President Roosevelt must be continued.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Britain and the International Commission.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question by Mr. Theodore Taylor in the House of Commons, said that Great Britain would certainly be represented on the International Opium Commission.

The Government would do its utmost to further the objects of the Commission.

CHOLERA AT MANILA.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Advices from Manila state that cholera has broken out among the American troops there and four deaths have already taken place. The Camp has been placed in quarantine.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Resolutions Unanimously Carried.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A despatch from Pretoria states that the Legislative Assembly has unanimously carried the resolutions for Union.

FIGHTING ON THE CHINESE FRONTIER.

Heavy Casualties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

An engagement took place on the Tongking frontier, on the 19th instant, between six hundred Chinese revolutionaries and 150 Tonkinese sharpshooters, in which two French Lieutenants, two Sergeants and fifty rebels were killed.

Reinforcements are now being sent to the scene of operations.

The troubles in Annam have reached a stage at which the Government has had to resort to military force with great loss of life to the rebels, says the "Straits Budget" of June 11.

The agitators at first tried passive resistance by organising crowds to protest against the heaviness of the taxation levied. But, as the Government contented itself with dispersing the assembled mobs, and only resorted to force when driven to it, the seditious movement grew in strength.

The rebels mustered in great numbers in the Province of Khay-hoa, and took post at a place called Phu-yen. There the troops met the enemy and defeated them with heavy loss, the killed alone amounting to 313. This happened on May 22. The latest news is that the district was quieting down.

In the Province of Quinhon, where the movement started, the bloodshed has simply enraged the discontented people, and there is no check to the agitation. The more moderate section still hope for justice from the Government by lessening the weight of the crushing taxation.

The leaders see clearly that passive demonstrations will not benefit them, and that armed resistance is out of the question, and they have taken to a more formidable weapon—the boycott.

They gave the order, and at once all the markets in the disturbed districts were forsaken, there being neither buyers nor sellers. Guards posted on the roads turned back all the dealers. All business and trade have stopped from the strict enforcement of orders not to sell anything to French men and not to work on any account for Europeans.

It is, in fact, a fierce war waged to starve out all the French residents, and to ruin all the colonists and merchants. The boycott is a real thing, and those who refuse to join receive no mercy. For instance, at Tam Quang, a carpenter, who persisted in working for a European, was seized and beheaded. Several boys and coolies who remained in the employ of Europeans have disappeared altogether, it being conjectured that they have shared the fate of the carpenter.

The "Saigon Opinion" says that the rebel movement is managed by clever leaders who seem to obey orders, issued by a Supreme authority.

One thing certain is that the guiding spirits who order the boycott and compel servants and workmen to leave the employ of Europeans, are Nationalists who have been to Japan and have been fired by the Japanese victories over Russia. Matters are indeed so bad that the proclamation of martial law is now urged.

OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

Sliding Scale Adopted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In the House of Commons the Committee on the Old Age Pensions Bill has adopted an amendment establishing the principle of a sliding scale.

Mr. Lloyd-George favoured the alteration.

TRANSVAAL INDIAN QUESTION.

Government Offer not Acceptable.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that Mr. Smuts has expressed the Government's willingness to repeal the Registration Act provided that Indians accept the embodiment of certain conditions in the new Bill.

The Indians are dissatisfied with this proposal and will hold a mass meeting to-day.

THE NEW SPANISH PRINCE.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The new Spanish Prince has been named Prince Jaime.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Gloucester has beaten Somerset by six wickets.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In the race for the Northumberland Plate which was run to-day the following was the result:—

Old China	1
Saintollalia	2
Asian	3

Eleven horses started.

The race was won by a neck, two lengths separating the second and third horses.

The betting at the start was:—

10 to 1 Old China.
8 to 1 Saintollalia.
100 to 8 Asian.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Peninsula," with the English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day, and the steamer "Himalaya" left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

PLAGUE DISINFECTANTS.

Report by Captain Liston.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The following are the main portions of a report on the use of disinfectants in connection with plague, addressed on the 25th ultimo by Captain Glen Liston, Acting Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, to Colonel Bamber, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and now published by the latter:—

The experiments on the pulicidal powers of the disinfectants enumerated below have been carried out by Captain T. H. Gloster, I. M. S., with much labour and care. It will be well at the outset to properly apprise the value of disinfection in connection with plague. It is an axiom to state that a disinfectant can only be useful when applied directly to the micro-organism it is required to kill. In order then that a disinfectant may be usefully employed to combat the spread of plague it is necessary to know where and to what extent plague germs may exist in nature. It has recently been conclusively proved that the plague is communicated to man from rats by means of rat fleas. The disease is seldom, if ever, except by accident, transmitted from sick persons to healthy individuals; in other words, contact with the excreta of sick animals or man is rarely the means by which the disease is acquired. Excreta, if they contain plague bacilli, are harmless as the plague bacilli when present in excreta rapidly disappear from them and the excreta become disinfected by natural processes, a few hours sufficing in this climate to bring about the destruction of any plague bacilli in them. This natural disinfection is accomplished either by exposure of the plague bacilli to desiccation or in moist conditions brought about by the development and multiplication of saprophytic bacteria, which are inimical to the existence of plague bacilli. As has been stated above, plague is communicated from rats to rats and from rats to man by means of the rat flea. In the body of this insect the plague bacilli are protected from the abovementioned natural disinfectants. Here they are protected from desiccation, and from the action of saprophytic bacteria in the stomach of the flea till they find a suitable food supply in the blood which is sucked by the insect from its host. The digestive processes going on in the stomach of the flea appear to cause little injury to the plague bacilli. As long as the flea remains alive the bacilli are protected and preserved. On the death of the flea the natural disinfection processes, referred to above, quickly destroy any plague bacilli which may have been present in its body. We are thus in a position to know that plague bacilli in nature either in the body of a plague sick animal (chiefly the rat) or in the stomach of a rat flea which has fed on such an animal any disinfectant to be useful must be directed against the plague bacilli. In these situations the destruction of infected rats and fleas will bring about the destruction of the plague bacilli within their bodies; the bacilli only maintain a successful existence in the living bodies of these creatures. The most successful disinfectant will be the one which is capable of destroying both rats and their fleas. The fact that rats and fleas are generally to be found in places inaccessible to the application of the ordinary disinfectants materially handicaps the use of these substances. Indeed it may be said that the occasions when the common disinfectants may be used with advantage are few and far between. Some good may, perhaps, be done by the application of a pulicide to a room when, for example, a rat is found dead in it and the inhabitants of the room are compelled to live or work in it. The pulicide must, however, be applied within 24 hours after the death of the rat, and it should be remembered that the room is always liable to reinfection by the advent of fresh plague-infected rats carrying fleas with them into the room. From what has been said above it is obvious that a

GASEOUS DISINFECTANT

which is alike poisonous to rats and fleas and which is capable of penetrating into the inaccessible places frequented by these creatures is the only one which offers much hope of success in combating the plague. At present experiments are being carried on in this Laboratory which can produce a large volume of gas poisonous alike to rats and fleas. The advantage of this machine is found in a mechanical device which forces the gas into the room to be disinfected and so brings about a greater concentration and diffusion of the disinfectant than has ever before been accomplished. Apart, however, from these experiments which have not yet been completed, certain experiments have been carried out with

LIQUID DISINFECTANTS.

These latter experiments prove that the ordinary disinfectants used for destroying bacilli are of little use in destroying plague bacilli which are protected from the action of the disinfectants within the bodies of the fleas. Fleas are capable of withstanding immersion without harm in the majority of the most powerful bacteria-killing disinfecting fluids. Thus, for example Captain Gloster has shown that fleas will emerge unscathed from an exposure of 10 minutes in a solution of so powerful a bactericide as a 1-in-500 dilution of acid perchloride of mercury. On the other hand, he has shown that fleas exposed to the action of an emulsion of kerosine oil in a dilution of 1 in 1,000 for two minutes are almost always killed, while this substance fails to kill bacteria even in a dilution of 1 in 10. The experiments detailed above were carried out in test tubes. The disinfectants being thus brought intimately in contact with the fleas, it was necessary therefore to test the

EFFICIENCY OF THESE DISINFECTANTS

in actual plague-infected rooms. On the one hand the Plague Research Commission have shown that infected rooms still retain their infection after thorough disinfection with so powerful a germicide as 1 in 750 acid perchloride of mercury. Of 31 observations infection remained in the houses after this form of disinfection and in 13 cases, or 39 per cent., of the houses examined—a percentage which was almost exactly the same as that found in houses which had not been disinfected at all. On the other hand, Captain Gloster has been able to prove that a plague-infected room can be readily disinfected by the application of an emulsion of kerosine oil. The following

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS

were carried out. A small room or godown was infected with plague. A guinea-pig which had been placed in it was found dead of plague on the 24th February. The dead guinea-pig was removed and replaced by a healthy one. This guinea-pig died of plague on the 27th February. Another healthy guinea-pig was placed in the godown. It died of plague on the 6th March. A fourth guinea-pig was placed in the godown. It died of plague on the 6th March. A fifth guinea-pig was then introduced, and being sick of plague on the 11th it was chloroformed to death. The godown was thus proved to be roughly infected on the 11th; the floor of the godown was washed out with kerosine oil emulsion 1 in 20, and on the following day a healthy guinea-pig was introduced. This guinea-pig remained healthy and lived in the godown till the 9th April. This experiment was repeated in the case of another godown. Three successive guinea-pigs having died of plague in it, the godown was then disinfected with 1 in 20 dilution of kerosine oil emulsion. On the following day a healthy guinea-pig was placed in the godown. This guinea-pig lived for days in the godown and remained well. In both the above instances a very badly infected godown was rendered safe by the floor being washed out with a 1 in 20 dilution of kerosine oil emulsion. The majority of the substances tested were patent products and the tests were made with the samples sent for trial. In view of the fact that the composition of these substances are not definitely stated, it is always possible to vary the

QUALITY OF PATENT DISINFECTANTS,

without greatly altering their physical properties. An example of this practice came to our notice. For the above reason and in view of the fact that kerosine oil can always readily be obtained in any village I would strongly recommend the use of kerosine oil emulsion, for disinfection of this sort can with advantage be carried out. The kerosine oil emulsion can be readily prepared. If three parts of sunlight soap are dissolved by boiling in fifteen parts of water, warmed kerosine oil is added to this soap solution gradually up to 100 parts. The oil and soap water should be mixed together, shaking or stirring the while. Hydrocarbon emulsion is prepared in a similar way to kerosine oil emulsion, but in this case the hydrocarbon need not be warmed. This substance makes a better emulsion in water than kerosine oil does, and it has a bactericidal power slightly greater than that of carbolic acid, and the carbolic acid coefficient being about 2. It has, however, the advantages that it is more inflammable and has, to many, a rather disagreeable odour. It can generally be secured from those railway companies who manufacture their illuminating gas for their railway carriages from kerosine oil. Hydrocarbon is a bye product in this manufacture; it separates out from the gas when the gas is subjected to pressure on being compressed into the retorts used for storing it.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

More Houses Searched.

NORENDRA GOSWAMI'S DISCLOSURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

In connection with the disclosures made at Alipore, yesterday, by Norendra Goswami, the factory of Gangooly Brothers, at Chandpur, and the houses of Dr. Mahendra Chundra Karmaker and Harihar Gangooly were searched. The house of Ananda Charun Chakrabati, First Munsiff, Naraingunge, was also searched, but nothing was found, except some correspondence, which was removed by the police. Goswami also detailed two attempted loots, in one case that of a widow, at Rungpur. They were frightened away, because a police sub-Inspector had been there the same morning. In the next case, they had the assistance of Raja Rai Charan Dhabal, of Ambikanagar, with 100 lathials, in order to rob a Mohunt near Bankura. They received news that they were being chased by detectives, and desisted.

The evidence of Nogendra Nath Gossain today further referred to the first attempt to blow up the Lieutenant-Governor's train near Chandernagore Station. His evidence added nothing fresh to what Birendro Kumar Ghose stated in his confession or statement at the commencement of the case. Norendra Gossain also related the second attempt to wreck the Lieutenant-Governor's train near Khargpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. After it failed he went to Benares and mentioned the fact to Subodh Chunder Mullick, who, while regretting the failure, told witness to give Dandopat (meaning congratulations) to Birendra Kumar Ghose. On his return to Calcutta he told Arabindo Ghose of the failure and Arabindo said to try again.

After the Court rose for the day the prisoners were sent back to jail in batches of sixteen. Immediately on entering the van they commenced a song in a loud tone to the following effect:—

"There is suffering and zoolum, which is daily becoming more oppressive, So, brethren, quickly rise and take up your swords."

The last line of the refrain was bawled over and over again: "Juldi lo hathiar."

The four Bengalis who were arrested in Calcutta yesterday morning, on information given by Norendro Nath Gossain, were produced before Mr. Birley, the Magistrate, who took down their names and examined the search list of Alipore. Bail was asked on behalf of all the accused, but was refused.

At the High Court to-day before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. E. P. Ghosh, Barrister, applied for bail on behalf of Bijoyratna Sen Gupta and Motilal Bose, two of the accused in the Harrison Road bomb case. The application was refused.

The Government of Bengal announced to-day that a reward of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to any one giving information which will lead to the arrest of a person or persons concerned in the Kankuarra outrage.

Mr. Campsie is doing well.

A Bengali, named Babu, alias Nogendra Nath Dass, of Nuddia, has been brought to Calcutta and admitted in the Medical College Hospital suffering from a serious explosion. The man tells the following story:—He possessed a miniature cannon and a quantity of gunpowder and was engaged in training a parrot to discharge the cannon, while doing so, the cannon burst, and he received severe injuries in his hands and abdomen. He lies in a precarious state.

THE ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN DAVIE.

Condition Little Better.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 24.

The accident to Captain Davie on the polo ground on Monday is far more serious than was originally described. His pony bumped up against another, and just then Captian Davie fell off, coming down violently on his head. The game was stopped, and for about fifteen minutes Captain Davie was lying unconscious. In this condition he was removed by the medical officers on the spot in the Government House drag to the Station Hospital. He is now, however, slightly better, but it will be some time before he is able to leave the hospital.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

FRENCHMEN AND SPANIARDS IN MOROCCO.

Berlin Geographical Society.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 5.

The French Government has after all apologized through the French Ambassador to Spain for the outrages committed by French soldiers at Cassblanca against their Spanish comrades. By the Spanish Government as well as with the Cortes this somewhat belated apology has been declared quite satisfactory; but outside of official circles the indignation runs still very high. It hurts the feeling of proud Spaniards that a whole fortnight intervened between the deplorable fracas and the appropriate French explanation and that even the suspicion cannot be gainsaid as though the interpellation in the Spanish Senate was only arranged by the Government in order to accelerate the French Apology. As a matter of fact, it was this interpellation that offered an opportunity for the Spanish Government to give an unmistakable hint at the Quai d'Orsay.

The indignation of the Spanish nation appears all the more justified, the mere details are published in the newspapers. Evidently the rudeness of those misguided French soldiers cannot be traced back to a high point of irritation in consequence of any provoking act of the Spaniards. The first Report by the French Commander at Casablanca has been found untrustworthy in this respect. This gallant officer mistook his position as that of a Commander-in-Chief over all "allied" troopsand officially addressed a stylish reprobation of the military routine of the Spanish soldiers to their Colonel-Lieutenant. That he got a sharp rebuke and that the complete absence of military discipline in the French rank and file was pointed to, brought this first episode to a rhetoric conclusion.

Unfortunately this exchange of mutual criticisms between the highest officers of both armies represented at Casablanca was not the only misunderstanding. It is now proved that disorderly French soldiers ill-treated their officers and that by this bad example others were led to attack the Moroccan police force officered by Spanish instructors. Several persons were severely injured on this occasion.

It speaks even more to the inward feelings of the Spanish that at the funeral of the Spanish soldier who was shot at the encounter of May 12th neither the French officers nor the French comrades responsible for his death were represented. Such want of respect appears in the worst light with people accustomed as the masses of the Spanish nation are to a ceremonial display of public-spirited chivalry.

Now we ought to remember that already before, and immediately after, the Algeciras Conference the majority of Spanish papers sounded a warning not to allow Spain to be dragged too deeply into the sea of Moroccan troubles and not to make common cause with the French who evidently reckoned on the lion's share at the division of the spoils. It is only human that these papers now harp on the correctness of their views, and it is easily understood that after the experience of the last weeks many politicians are gained over for a more cautious way of procedure. Even the more optimistic writers who formerly hoped great practical results from a bold co-operation with the French have now modified their views and demand the speedy withdrawal of the Spanish troops sent over to Morocco, giving as their reason that it has now been demonstrated that a friendly intercourse with the badly disciplined French troops seems impossible and that similar occurrences as those of the beginning of May are under all circumstances to be avoided.

There is reason enough in this argumentation. It is of much consequence, that the French Government did not send a fair contingent of their regular Army to settle affairs in Morocco but that they preferred to use their Algerian regiments composed of adventurers from all parts of Europe. That was a great mistake in view of the notorious difficulty of avoiding frictions and national idiosyncrasies wherever soldiers of various armies are intermixed on the same spot. Nor was it to be overlooked that the hot sun of Morocco and the extraordinary situation amidst a population of Mohammedan creed and peculiar manners of life were not calculated to strengthen the bonds of discipline and to cool the passions of a soldiery transplanted as a garrison into such outlandish places.

THE BERLIN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

On the 23rd of May the "Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde" of Berlin could look back on a life of 80 years. It is by two years the senior of its most important rival, the "Royal Geographical Society" in London, and has left its mark more than any similar institution on the development of all branches of Natural Science. In this respect it has achieved much more than even the Edinburgh Philosophical Society in its most flourishing period. This is due partly to the influence of the great savant Alexander von Humboldt, the founder of so many new branches of science. Upon him the Berlin Geographical Society may look back as its spiritual father. Then there were among its founders and first Presidents such prominent men as Karl Ritter, from whose works modern Geography derived its title as an independent branch of study. H. W. Dove the meteorologist who published his great discovery of the theory of the winds in one of its early meetings, the great masters of the new science of statistics Hoffmann and Dieterici and the founder of Ethnology Herr Bastian who was still alive in the beginning of our century. But it ought to be pointed out that the real secret of its great success in directing, despite its moderate means the discoveries of unknown parts of the world was due to the systematic concentration on one problem at the time, which was always the maxim of the Berlin Geographical Society. For a long time it was the exploration of the "dark Continent" of Africa that was taken in hand. The merit of proposing and encouraging such successful scientific travels as those of Barth Rohlfs, Schweinfurt and Nachtigale is an incomparable feather in the cap of this learned body. In 1872 an affiliation of the Geographical Society was founded under the title of "German Society for the exploration of Acquatorial Africa," because larger funds were then available. It appears to us strange but is nevertheless a fact that fifty years ago the discovery of the snow mountains of the Kilimandscharo in present German East Africa, was declared as humbug, when under the auspices of the Society Krapf and Rebmann published their finds. A special expedition and a specified survey were needed ere these doubts were dispelled. Later, when the partition of Africa set in, the Society had already chosen the Polar regions as the principal field of its labour. Recently, on the advice of its President Baron Richthofen, the Antarctic seas became the favourite problem. For expeditions of this kind the funds and the honours of the Carl Ritter Institute founded by the Society proved very useful. A very favourable coincidence it was that the President of the Society Baron Richthofen made the exploration of China the object of his life. Thus it came to pass that the monumental work on this now so important Empire shows the dedication "to the Berlin Geographical Society." The Baron left the material for two supplementary volumes of his grand work; they will be published by the Society within two years from funds for which among others the German Emperor contributed 500 Ltr. An invaluable service for Geographical studies the Society rendered by its admirable Bibliography, published for many years by Professor Koner and now continued by Professor Baschin under the title of "Bibliotheca Geographica." No wonder that the honours bestowed by this Society confer a high reputation upon their bearers all over the world. They are distributed among the promoters of Geographical knowledge irrespective of nationality and creed. On the occasion of the 80 years' celebration Professor Wagner, the author of the well-known standard work on General Geography and Editor of the Geographical Yearbook received the Gold Medal commemorative of Carl Ritter, while Captain Scot received the Nachtigall Gold Medal. Professor Nordenskjoeld and the Prince of Monaco were created Honorary Members of the Society, a rare distinction indeed. The Transactions and Proceedings of the Geographical Society of Berlin are indispensable in every library, because they give the most reliable and quickest Reports about the progress of Geographical knowledge in all its branches.

THE LATE ADOLF L'ARRONGE.

When the poet Herr Adolf L'Arronge in company with some prominent actors founded the "Deutsche Theater" in 1882 at Berlin, the general verdict was that this venture was destined to ruin within the first few years. People doubted whether in the Capital of the German Empire there was room enough for a rival of such a first-class Theatre as the Royal "Schauspielhaus." That the new Theatre proved a great success from a business point of view, was a great surprise. But more important was the new style of dramatic Art for which it led the way. L'Arronge combined the advantages of the Meiningen style based on a perfect "mise en scene" and a harmonious "ensemble" with the "star" system of foreign stages. He wished to rival Laube of the Vienna "Burgtheater" as a discoverer of young exceptional talents and was not sparing with pages for winning their services for his stage. Thus his ten years of personal management brought such great actors and actresses as Joseph Kainz, Agnes Sorma, Max Pehl, Maria Outwin, Otto Sommerstorff and Teresina Gessner to the foreground. But he was very severe in his demands of thorough going preparation. Even these artists were compelled to go through 50 or 60 rehearsals ere a new piece was publicly performed. Some people said that he took away the freshness of a fair trial from the elaborate performances of his stage. He, however, contended that not the slightest hitch ought to be detectable by an experienced eye, when the public is invited to attend. If stagery is an art, he explained to his actors, the rules of handicraft must be first fulfilled by constant practice. The laboriousness of the German middle class was in his opinion the only guarantee of artistic success. It has been pointed out that his social surroundings account for the principles introduced by him on the leading German stage. Indeed he inherited from his father, the conductor of a theatrical Orchestra, the sense for thorough-going training so characteristic of all higher branches of human activity in the Fatherland, a middle-class virtue that accounts for the success of many things made in Germany. As a poet he always chose his plot from the complications of life found in the Middle Classes. His masterpiece in this respect is undoubtedly the sentimental comedy "Mein Leopold". That it is an excellent specimen of good workmanship, sensible and sound in conception and diction, free of extravagances is admitted even by those critics who find it rather commonplace. We may take it for granted that L'Arronge will keep his place for some time as a dramatic poet and that his influence as a stage manager will never be lost again in the Fatherland.

L. ASCH.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

Thief Tackled by Women.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

A remarkable case of a train robbery is reported to have occurred on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, on Sunday night last, when a steel trunk, containing gold ornaments, jewellery and cash, valued at Rs. 15,000, was stolen from a Bengali woman, by a train thief, after a desperate struggle with her and her maid servant, both of whom tackled the thief, but were overpowered.

IRRIGATION IN BALUCHISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 24.

Provisional sanction has been given by the Government of India to the Naz Nullah Irrigation Scheme in Baluchistan. The project is of some importance to the Quetta cantonment. The "Pioneer" understands that some amendments in detail are required before the scheme can be finally sanctioned in all respects, but that the work of a masonry dam to provide water storage is an important item of the project. It will be commenced at once.

RESIDENT OF WAZIRISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The Government of India have sanctioned the temporary appointment of a Resident of the Second Class for the control of affairs in Waziristan, and Mr. J. S. Donald, Deputy Commissioner, Hazarat, has been selected for it. The Political Agencies in Northern and Southern Waziristan remain as at present.

THE port of Chittagong was visited last year by 106 vessels, excluding the regular coasting steamers. Of the total, 40 steamers were manned exclusively by Indian crews. One hundred and twenty seamen were shipped and 1,124 discharged, compared with 57 and 831 in the preceding year. The general health of the shipping community was good, no cases of scurvy or other diseases having been reported. The admissions into hospital rose, however, from 23 to 40 and two deaths occurred, one from cholera. There were twelve desertions compared with five the year before, but none of them were European seamen. The police were unable to obtain traces of any of the deserters. Two cases involving two persons were tried before the Marine Magistrate under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act; one person was acquitted and the other convicted. The receipts and expenditure of the Shipping Office for the year, were Rs. 1,907 and Rs. 412 respectively. The receipts under discharging fees rose by over Rs. 500 and the receipts on behalf of discharged seamen amounted to Rs. 74,000 against Rs. 60,000 in the previous year. The whole of the year's receipts were disbursed.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARSEES.

Meeting of the Oppositionists.

THE "Bombay Gazette" (July 28th, 1877) contains the following report of a meeting, which will be read with interest at the present time:—

On Wednesday evening in response to circulars issued in the names of Messrs. Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Ardeshir Framji Moos, Ardeshir Byramji Kapadia and Dadabhai Dosabhai Cama, a meeting of Parsees was held at the Framji Cawasji Institute with the view of the protesting against the object of certain other Parsees who had sent in a requisition to the trustees of the Parsee Panchayet's charitable funds. The object of that requisition was twofold:—1st, to record in suitable terms in the books of the community the death of the late Baronet; and secondly to acknowledge his son as the recognised leader of the Parsee community in future. The meeting of Wednesday was held to send to the same trustees a counter-requisition, declaring that the proposal for a public recognition of Mr. Manockjee Cursetji Jamsetjee, the deceased Baronet's eldest son, as the acknowledged leader of the community was "meaningless, unnecessary, and objectionable" and "fraught with great injury to the interests of the Zoroastrian community." There was a large attendance, the majority being young members of the Parsee community. Among those present were observed Messrs. Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, Nanabhoy Rustomji Jeejeebhoy, Ardeshir Framji Moos, Ardeshir B. Kapadia, Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Cama, Muncherji Shapurji Lungrana, Dinsha Edulji Lam, Jeejeebhoy J. Lam, Nanabhai Rustomji Ranina, Dr. C. F. Khory, Dr. Nusserwanji J. Lam, Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Marzban, Messrs. Pestonji Dadabhai, Pestonji N. Wadia, Ruttonji Rustomji Wadia, Framji F. Cola, Bomanji C. Cama, Ardeshir C. Cama, H. A. Suntook, Muncherji M. Narielwalla, Rustomji P. Master, Nowrojee Dajeebhoy, Cawasji Shapurji Mehta, Dadabhai Byramji Banaji, F. K. Patuck, Muncherji Framroz, Pestonji A. Moos, K. M. Kabraji, Jehangir Burjorji, Dhunjeeshah M. Karaka, Pestonji Shapurji Mehta and others. The proceedings were conducted in the Gujerati language.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Lam, Mr. C. N. Cama was amidst applause called to the chair.

The chairman said the gentlemen present had probably seen the circular calling the meeting that evening. He would read the circular which was as follows:—"Notice is hereby given, that many gentlemen have considered as meaningless and unnecessary the objectionable movement made by certain Zoroastrian gentlemen of Bombay, subsequently to the lamented death of the respected head of our community Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., in order to pass a resolution to recognise and publicly acknowledge his eldest son Mr. Manockji, the present third Baronet, as the head of the Zoroastrian community. It has therefore been suggested by gentlemen adverse to the above mentioned movement that a few brethren should meet together and adopt such measures as would preclude the occurrence of probable dissensions in a sensible and civil community like the Zoroastrians, while at the same time the present Sir Jamsetji may not be placed in an uneviable position. Those Zoroastrians who are favourable to the above suggestion are requested to take the trouble to attend at the Framji Cawasji Institute at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th July 1877. Bombay, 23rd July 1877." Now the gentlemen present would bear in mind that they were assembled there that day not from any bad or objectionable motive; they were there simply in defence of their rights. The movement for appointing a head or leader of the community owed its origin to a rumour that a certain "Shethia" wanted to become the leader; and therefore it was suggested that the eldest son of the late Baronet should at once be appointed a leader to defeat the purpose of the said "Shethia." That rumour might or might not be true. He must say, however, that the consequences of appointing a head or leader as it was proposed to do, would be most serious to the community. It was a hazardous experiment to place the rights of an entire community at the disposal of one man. The meeting would bear in mind that nobody dared do anything to detract from the honour of the house of Sir Jamsetji (Cheers). It was to the interest of every Parsee to add to their glory. They had met there that day to advance the honour and respectability of the Sir Jamsetji family, (Loud cheers.) but in no way to detract from it; and this was an object which should be kept uppermost in their minds. The present Baronet had inherited the highest position among them as a matter of right. He would get it—he had got it, and nobody could deny it. But in no community, as far as he (the chairman) could remember, had it ever been attempted to appoint one head or leader over the entire community. (Cheers). Neither the first nor the second Baronet, whose memory they all must respect, was ever exalted by a resolution to such a position as that to which it was now proposed to raise the present Baronet, and the chairman thought they would agree with him when he said that the proposition was quite a novel one. (Cheers). In fact, he (the chairman) had in 1857 a long correspondence with the second Baronet about a matter similar to this. But he need not enter into the details of the discussion that then took place. Of course they were all willing to concede certain rights to the Sir Jamsetji family: those rights had always been acknowledged; and he thought there was no Zoroastrian present there who would deny them. (Applause). But they were assembled on this occasion in defence of certain other rights which belonged to them as a community. Now, at the meeting that was held on the death of the first Baronet, all that was done was to record in appropriate terms his services to the community. He (the chairman) was present at that meeting, and he said that several things were not done constitutionally; but he would not further take up the time of the present meeting, and would call upon Mr. Ardeshir Framji Moos to read the requisition which they had prepared to be sent to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet's charitable funds.

Mr. Ardeshir Framji Moos then read the following requisition:—

To Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Cursetji Furdunji Parekh, Dinshaw Manockji Petit, and Framji Nusserwanji Patel.

Gentlemen,—In a requisition which some Zoroastrians of this place have sent to you, you have been requested to call a special meeting of Zoroastrians to pass the undermentioned two resolutions:—1st, To record in a proper manner in the books of the community the death of the head of our community the late respected Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the second Baronet; and secondly—To recognize and acknowledge as the head of the Zoroastrian community in the room of the deceased nobleman his son, Mr. Manockji Cursetji Jamsetji who will henceforward be known as the third Baronet Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy.

If a public meeting of the Zoroastrian community were to be held in due form, to pass a resolution like the one you have been requested to pass in order to record in the books of the Parsee community the death of the late second Baronet Sir Jamsetji, there would be no objection to the same; but on the contrary we are willing to join with one accord that it would be considered

just and proper to record such a resolution in some such manner. But we beg respectfully to inform you with regard to the proposition which has been placed before you, to pass a resolution to acknowledge and recognise Mr. Manockjee as the head of the Parsi community in room of the late nobleman, that up to now such a meaningless, unecessary and objectionable resolution was never passed by our community in order to appoint a single 'Sethia' at the head of the community, not even the case of such worthy and venerable nobleman as the first and second Sir Jamsetji. But this is not all. We are not aware of the existence of any established rule or custom prevailing in any civilised community of recognizing and acknowledging a single gentleman as the leader with unlimited power or authority. An attempt is being made at present, for the first time, to introduce in the Parsi community the dangerous novelty of appointing for life a single gentleman with unreserved powers and without any responsibility as the recognized head or chief leader of the community. Should this proposition be acted upon we apprehend that it will be fraught with great injury to the interests of the Zoroastrian community and great wrongs will be the result. We therefore request that you will give the matter your deep and earnest consideration before taking any hasty steps to introduce such an objectionable innovation in our community; but if in spite hereof any such resolution be passed we beg to inform you, gentlemen, that such resolution will not be considered to have emanated from the whole Zoroastrian community. Lastly, we beg to say that we have grave doubts as to whether or not you possess any authority to convene a meeting of the Zoroastrian community like the one above mentioned, and we hope therefore that you will use great forethought lest some intricate questions shall arise hereafter in connection with the sort of meeting convened or as to some resolution passed at such a meeting. Upon these considerations we beg to suggest to the whole Parsee community: that, were a properly constituted committee of 24 or more gentlemen of respectability and high family to be elected publicly to advise Sir Jamsetji in all matters connected with the affairs of the community it will have the effect of rendering Sir Jamsetji's duties less arduous. Not only that; such a constitutionally elected 'Panchayet' will command the confidence of the public at large. The details of such a movement may be arranged hereafter.

Mr. Ardeshir Framjee then said it would be seen that this requisition did not contain a word calculated to hurt the feelings or to wound the susceptibilities of anybody. They were all ready, as the chairman had remarked, to pay the highest respect to the present Baronet and his family but the object of the requisition was to draw the attention of the whole community to the unlimited powers and authority which it was proposed to give to the present Baronet—a step which was inconsistent with the exercise of their own rights and privileges. (Applause). Mr. Ardeshir than gave a personal explanation of the reasons which led him to withdraw his name from the first requisition. The object of the requisition was so obscurely worded that one might well, in the hurry of business, be thrown off his guard. It was stated that the third Baronet was to succeed the second Baronet, that a proper record was to be made in the books of the community of the death of the late Sir Jamsetji, etc.; but a cursory glance would not enable one to see that it was intended to give to the present Baronet unlimited powers in the succeeding clause. Trusting to the word of a respectable man (Cheers and laughter.) who brought him the requisition and who said its object was to give honour to the third Baronet, Mr. Ardeshir signed it without reading it. (Laughter.) He afterwards went to the chairman (Mr. C. N. Cama) and in the course of conversation recommended him to sign it. It was then that the chairman drew his attention to the mistake he had made in signing it. He sent for the requisition and noted against his name that he saw "no necessity for such a requisition." It was intimated to him that the note could not be allowed to stand and that he might withdraw his name if he had any objection. He therefore withdrew it. He now moved that the requisition he had read to the meeting be adopted and forwarded to the trustees.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Marzban, in seconding the proposition, said he quite agreed with the chairman and Mr. Moos and fully endorsed all they had said. The reputation of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, was spread over the four quarters of the globe, it was most dear to them and to all other Parsis; rich and poor, high and low gloried in it. (Cheers). They all respected the present Baronet as the successor to the position and honour of the past Baronets and he (the Khan Bahadur) personally had a very high opinion of him and they would do everything that was in their power to support and encourage him in the path of distinction that was before him. But to appoint a single individual at the head of the community was an unprecedented step in the history of any community. No doubt they all respected the present Sir Jamsetji and they were confident that he would try to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, but he (the Khan Bahadur) must say that the proposal to give undefined powers to a young and inexperienced man was, to say the least of it, premature. (Applause.) It was surprising to observe that at this time of the day when enlightenment and the habit of free-thinking had spread widely in the Parsee community an attempt to formally appoint a leader should be seriously made. No such attempt, as far as he could remember, had been made in any other community. Even the first and second Baronets were not appointed heads or leaders of the community in the manner it was now proposed to do; but they had risen to that position by dint of their exertions on behalf of the community. (Applause.)

A Parsee gentleman, whose name we could not learn, next addressed the meeting in support of the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers. They all respected Sir Jamsetji as it was their duty to do. But they should not go beyond due limits; they could not be expected to give him such unlimited powers as were given to the Pope of Rome. A "dustoor" or dustoors," (i. e. high priest) might be moving in the matter for his or their own purposes.

The Chairman—"No, no; we have nothing to do here with 'dustoors.' Please don't refer to matters with which we are not concerned at present."

Mr. Ardeshir Moos objected to any other matters being referred to.

Mr. Pestonji Shapurji Mehta remarked that before they separated it was necessary to get an explanation about one thing. It was not to his habit to speak at public meetings; (Hear, hear,) but on this occasion he had laid aside his business in order to attend this meeting. (A laugh.) Now he would ask anybody to explain what would be the injury to the Parsee community by appointing Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy a leader. (Loud and repeated cheers.) In the first place he would ask to know what was meant by the word 'leader.' Mr. Ardeshir Moos—"I will explain it at once."

Mr. Lungrana—"There are many here who can explain it satisfactorily."

Mr. Ardeshir Moos—A leader is one who leads the way. If Mr Pestonji Master wanted to go from Dhobitalao to the Fort and did not know which way to go, the person showing him the way would be called his leader. The secondary meaning of the word is this: If confusion and perplexity occurred in the affairs of certain men, and they did not know what to do, the man who took them out of their difficulty by wise counsel would be called their leader. Now the present Sir Jamsetji had not the experience which even Mr. Pestonji Master had, and if they resolved to make that young and inexperienced man the leader of the whole Parsee community it would scarcely be a right thing to do, (Cheers.) but if they gave him the assistance of 14 men to advise him and to co-operate with him all would be well. (Applause.)

Mr. Pestonji—"But I ask you what would be the injury to the Parsee community by appointing Sir Jamsetji our leader? (Vociferous cheers which interrupted the speaker.) Wait a moment, please hear me. I am going to support your object. Well, if you make a leader of him, all right! (Applause from the gallery which for the most part was filled with young men who, we were told, were schoolboys.) But listen to me; if he at any time is carried away by a whim or caprice or if he is led into a certain course by an interested person he would ruin the entire community. (Repeated cheers.) If the community calls upon him to make a representation on their behalf to Government, when he is seized with a whim he might refuse to hear their request or to make the representation. The community could not then go up to the authorities, for the latter would say "Don't come to us, where is your acknowledged leader? Go to him and we will hear if he has anything to say on your behalf." The supporters of the first requisition have not at all considered the evil consequences of the course they have adopted. They have not thought of an occasion arising when the proposed leader might be seized with a whim and act against the wishes of the entire community. They have been charmed with that word leader. They have been thrashing at a straw held up in the air without thinking what they are about." (Applause.)

Mr. Jehangir Burjorji observed that they had met for a certain object and they should stick to that object, and he therefore suggested that the last para of the requisition about the election of 24 men as a 'Panchayet' should be omitted.

Mr. Pestonji N. Wadia—"In the last para we make an appeal to the whole community. It is a good suggestion."

Mr. Jehangir—"We had better adhere to the original object. We had better make the requisition short and to the point. I only make a suggestion because this new matter would be inconsistent with the object of the circular.

Mr. Pestonji Wadia—"I think it would be consistent with the circular because the circular says we meet to take the best measures among other things for enhancing the honour and harmony of the Zoroastrian community."

Mr. Ardeshir Moos—"I will explain the matter. This last clause was added to the memorial just now and for a very good reason. We tell the trustees that the public meeting, if called, can lead to no good result: we tell them the step would result in injurious consequences. Well, taking own requisition into consideration they might send it back to us saying' 'We have listened to your representation, but what remedy do you suggest?' It is for this reason that the last clause has been added, suggesting to the trustees what they ought to do under the circumstances. (Applause.) A 'Panchayet' of 24 members with Sir Jamsetji among them would be like a constitutional Parliament for the Parsees. I apprehend that when our requisition is read to the public meeting—as it ought to be—the suggestion we make will be approved of by many of the first requisitionists. We make the suggestion for the benefit of the entire Zoroastrian community. We say we are ready to respect the present Baronet as much as we respected his father and his grandfather, and when he grows in years and acquires sufficient experience we shall be happy to place him at the helm."

A young Parsee who was standing on a chair among a number of other Parsee boys, many of whom appeared to be schoolboys, then attempted to address the meeting and performed an arduous task, (though frequently interrupted with cheers) apparently to his own satisfaction. Much of what he said was understood to mean that he wished to see all the honours of a leader given to Sir Jamsetji.

A Parsee—"That's our object also. We are ready to give him all honours." (Loud and repeated cheers which made the rest of the address inaudible at the Reporters' table.)

Mr. Cowasji Hatheedaro.—"I fear that the originators of the two requisitions have misapprehended the object of each other. I see they have much in common. We here desire to honour Sir Jamsetji as much as the other party could possibly desire. Then why this disunion? I suggest to you, gentlemen, that three or four of you should see the originators of the other requisition and bring them round to your views, and by some means come to an amicable settlement. (Applause from the boys in the gallery.)

The Chairman—"We are much obliged to you for your suggestion." (Cheers and laughter.)

The proposition of Mr. Ardeshir Framji Moos, seconded by Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Marzban, that the requisition read to the meeting be adopted and sent to the trustees of the charitable funds, was then put to the meeting. Hands were raised for and against the proposition. On neither occasion were they counted; and the proposition was declared to be carried.

Mr. Ardashir Moos—"Those who are against the memorial need not sign it. We don't ask them to do so. It would be signed only by those who approve of its object—and there the matter ends."

A Voice—"But they should not have attended the meeting. We invited those only who approved of its object. (Cries of "Order!" and "Butterfication," i.e. flattery.)

Another Voice—"This is a public place; we have a right to attend." (Cries of "Order! Order!")

Dr. C. F. Khory having addressed the meeting at some length in favour of the requisition, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

BURMA FISHERIES.

Staff Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 24.

The Burma Government have agreed to the proposal of the Rangoon Municipal Committee to place at their disposal a Fisheries Inspector on Rs. 175 per mensem and three fishermen on Rs. 50 each for the purpose of examining the water of the Victoria Lakes and advising the Committee as to the possibility of fishery operations and prevent the offence of pollution. The Victoria is stocked with good fish.

The President informed the Committee that the lake at Bassein yielded a revenue of Rs. 20,000 annually. The Committee would bear the expenses of the Fisheries Inspector and the three assistants.

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THE ACCIDENT AT RASULABAD.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 24.

The "Pioneer" publishes the following further details regarding the accident on the E. I. Railway at Rasulabad, 56 miles from Allahabad.

The trains on the E. I. Railway were running rather late on Sunday morning, and when No. 6 down passenger train on its way from Umballa through Allahabad to Howrah reached Rasulabad, No. 33 up passenger was late and had not passed. Under normal circumstances No. 6 down would have gone through Rasulabad without stopping, but on Sunday morning it had to await there No. 33 up's arrival, which it did on the loop on one side of the station. There are two other lines at the station, one of which No. 33 up should have passed. Between 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock No. 33 up reached Rasulabad, but instead of proceeding on its proper course, it was turned on to the loop and ran into No. 6 down. Fortunately No. 33 up was travelling comparatively slowly or the result would have been even of a more serious nature than actually occurred. As it was, the impact caused the brake-van adjoining the engine of No. 6 to telescope with a first passenger carriage, which was a third class. This carriage was occupied by a native wedding party proceeding to Allahabad and the members of the party must have had very terrible experience. Four persons were subsequently extracted dead and twelve seriously or dangerously injured, most of whom belonged to the marriage party. The brake-van and the first coach of No. 33 up were also damaged, but curiously enough neither of the two engines which came together in the collision were seriously affected and the drivers and firemen were only bruised.

The work of extracting the dead and wounded from the damaged carriage commenced without delay, and messages were despatched to Cawnpore, Allahabad and Fatehpur for medical and other assistance. Later on an ambulance compartment was improvised in which the injured were conveyed to Allahabad. The bridegroom of the wedding party was amongst those most severely hurt, and what must have been the feelings of the bridal party who came to meet him and friends can only be imagined. Amongst the injured were also a young woman and her child, who both succumbed soon after reaching Allahabad. The wounded were first medically attended to at the Railway Hospital adjoining Allahabad station, but as the wedding party had a friend in a doctor at the Colvin Hospital in the city, they were subsequently conveyed there.

The cause of the accident is alleged to be that the points were wrongly set for No. 33 up train at Rasulabad.

An official inquiry into the matter was arranged to take place at Rasulabad on Wednesday.

When the brake-vans and the first coaches had been removed the two trains that came into contact with each other were able to proceed, and there was but little delay caused to traffic.

LOGANATHA IYER'S CASE.

Application for Bail.

REFUSED BY THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

To-day, at the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Wallis, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, on behalf of Loganatha Iyer, who has been committed to the Tinnevelly Sessions in connection with the Tinnevelly riots, applied for bail for his client.

After reading the evidence of a number of witnesses before the committing Magistrate, counsel submitted there were several discrepancies in the evidence and it could not be said that a "prima facie" case had been made out against his client. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution were men of no position and their evidence could not be safely relied upon. As for his client, he was very respectably connected, and there was nothing on record to show that he incited the mob to set fire to the police station. In this matter the Sessions Judge relied on the committing Magistrate's statement that accused had tried to tamper with the witnesses and accordingly refused bail. Counsel submitted that could not be urged as a reason at all.

Dr. S. Swaminathan, on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, opposed the application. The accused was charged under section 436 of the Indian Penal Code and that was a non-bailable offence. Three witnesses had spoken to having seen the accused inciting the mob to set fire to the police station. Even, the if all the rest of accused in the riot cases were let out on bail, he would strenuously oppose the present accused being released.

His Lordship declined to admit accused to bail and dismissed the application.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

THE annual Elementary Sanitary Class, organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association, will, if there be sufficient number of students, be organised this year in July next. All those intending to join the Class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, Municipal Offices, by the 1st proximo. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures are delivered in the evening after 5-45 P. M. (S.T.) twice a week. Certificates and prizes are given to successful candidates in the Examination.

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INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

The Sunday Question.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

A Department of Commerce and Industry resolution says:—

In the Resolution of the Government of India No. 3252—3288—3, dated the 27th March 1908, certain proposals for the limitation of telegraph work on Sundays were published for criticism, with the intimation that any replies which might be furnished would be considered at the end of the first week in May. The replies which have been received from local Governments and private bodies are generally favourable to the proposals, but modifications have in several cases been suggested regarding points of detail. The Government of India in passing orders have endeavoured, as far as possible, to bring the scheme into accordance with these suggestions.

2. The orders which the Government of India have now passed are as follows:

(1) In places where there is more than one office all offices except the principal one will ordinarily be closed; but in the case of a few of the large towns one or two of the minor offices which serve outlying localities will also be open for short periods.

(2) First class offices will remain open from 0 hour to 0 hour as at present, except when the office is in a place where there is more than one office, and it is not itself the principal office.

(3) In places where there is only one office and the office ordinarily observes second class hours, or in places where there is more than one office and the principal office observes second class hours, it will be open in all cases for two hours in the morning (8 to 10) and for two hours in the evening (16 to 18).

(4) In places where there is only one office, the office, if it ordinarily observes third class hours, will be open for one hour only in the morning (8 to 9) and for one hour in the evening (16 to 17).

(5) Inland telegrams at the lowest rate, at present known as deferred, will not be accepted for transmission at any telegraph office on Sundays and the four chief holidays, viz., Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

The Government of India have also approved the following additional proposals which were not mentioned in the resolution already referred to.

(6) In cases of public emergency the District Magistrate may procure the despatch of an urgent telegram during the hours when an office is closed if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained by the payment of extra fees. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fee shall be two rupees, or if only one of them is closed, one rupee. The fees will be paid to the telegraphists in the closed offices. A Government official may recover the cost of the extra fees in the same manner as charges for telegrams are recovered at present, submiting the receipt as a voucher.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from the 19th July 1908 the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department No. 298 (Telegraphs), dated 22nd of September 1904, as subsequently amended, namely in rule 2, after the word "business" the words "subject to the provisions of rules 2 (a), 61 (a) and 128 (a) shall be inserted.

After rule 2, the following shall be added as rule 2 (a):—

"2 (a). An urgent telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained on the payment of extra fees. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed, the extra fee shall be two rupees, but if only one of them is closed, one rupee. The fees will be paid to the telegraphists in the closed offices."

"When several telegrams are handed in together by the same person at an office which is closed, a single fee only will be payable in respect to that office."

"If a telegraphist is called up to send a telegram and it subsequently appears that it cannot be despatched, the person desiring to send it must nevertheless pay the fee of one rupee."

After rule 61, the following shall be added as rule 61 (a):—

61 (a). Deferred telegrams are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday."

In rule 128, after the words "press messages will" the words "subject to the provisions of rule 128 (a)" shall be inserted.

After rule 128, the following shall be added as rule 128 (a):—

"128 (a). Press telegrams at deferred rates are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays. Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the King's Birthday.

LEVEE AT POONA.

Mr. Selby Invested With the C. I. E.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 24.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke held his first Levee here this afternoon, when about five hundred presentations were made, Mr. L. Robertson, Private Secretary, having presented the native gentlemen and Captain Greig, Military Secretary, the Europeans. The scene in the Council Hall was a brilliant one. Almost every branch of His Majesty's arms in India was represented, while the diplomatic uniforms and academic robes lent additional splendour to the *tout ensemble*. His Excellency, who was in company of Mr. Robertson, I. C. S., and Captain Talbot, drove up in State at 5 p.m. escorted by his magnificent Body-Guard under the command of Captain Lucas, and was received with the usual honours by the guard-of-honour furnished by the Somersetshire Light Infantry under Captain Rawkins and by a salute of seventeen guns from a battery of artillery from Kirkee stationed within the precincts of the hall.

After those entitled to the Private Entree had been presented, Mr. H. O. Quinn, I. C. S., Secretary to the Government, Political Department, conducted the Hon'ble Professor Selby, Director of Public Instruction, who was in his robes as Vice-Chancellor of the University, before His Excellency, to receive the insignia of the Indian Empire. In pinning the insignia on to Mr. Selby, His Excellency said:—In the name of the King and Emperor of India and by His Majesty's command I hereby present you with the honorable insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire, of which most exalted Order His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Companion.

His Excellency left the Council Hall after inspecting the guard-of-honor, under another salute of seventeen guns.

Police arrangements on the occasion were significant. Never before perhaps was so strong a cordon which guarded the Council Hall.

MUSSOORIE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On the crest of a lofty hill overhanging the plains, with a nearly sheer drop in places of 3,000 feet, stands Mussoorie, while on three sides is spread a veritable sea of mountains of varying height, with snowy peaks visible in the distance on a clear day.

There seems to be no reason why the hills should suddenly stop or the plains begin; on this side there is no hesitating country, and the mountains rise like an enormous wall. But look to the North—the brown hill-tops one after the other rising higher and higher, culminating in great mountains of snow a hundred miles away, and we can well imagine them, so gradual has been the rise, to go on increasing and increasing far beyond the limit of our vision.

The chief attraction of Mussoorie perhaps is its climate. No hill station in India can boast of such a healthy and cool atmosphere. All April and May it is very little if at all hotter than a summer at home, with the attraction of certain fine weather, which is more than we can ever boast of in England. Before the rains break in June the weather gets warmer, but the frequent thunderstorms soon cool the air and a refreshing wind blows, soon letting one forget the past week's sultry heat.

For children especially Mussoorie is healthy. One meets numbers of rosy cheeked bonny babies here; and after the rains in the lovely month of October the children look as robust and healthy as any English child.

Another attraction to Mussoorie is that it is not really a social hill station, and one is able to lead a much quieter and less gay life than in Simla or Nainital.

There are dances at the hotels, and races, and concerts at the Rink, etc.—but they are not such social functions as in other hill stations.

This is, I suppose, because there is little or no officialism in Mussoorie, no heads of Departments or Bigwigs—or at least very few—honour the station, it is too close to her rival sister hill Simla.

For those who have never before seen the Himalayas, the scenery is attractive, but to those who are accustomed to the wide, rolling plains of Ooty, Shillong, or even Mahableshwar, there is a cramped feeling about all Himalayan stations that it is difficult to get over, and this in spite of the glorious wide view over distant mountains.

The bungalows seem to be slipping off the hill-side. Even the big hotels are built in this fashion, and visitors go through perilous adventures to get to their dinner in the main buildings. At the backs of the houses the hill generally rises sheer, and in front you nearly tumble down a precipice by looking out of your bedroom window. The houses are small and generally only contain a few diminutive apartments, and outside the front door there is a narrow flat platform big enough for your dandy or rickshaw to turn round, and then you tumble over another khud.

Little gardens are cut out of the hill side in ridges, and fruit and vegetables grow in profusion. Delicious young green peas asparagus, cabbage,—in fact almost any vegetable,—and there are a few cherry orchards, and most delicious cherries they grow too. Good jams are made from apricots, greengages and cape gooseberries.

Walking riding and driving all seem to be indulged in at the risk of one's life—and even of unsafe roads there is a limited variety. It takes a long time to get over the feeling of being so cramped out of doors, and I feel I have never been in such of an out of the way place before. It is certainly situated at the back of beyond. I have often wondered where that place was before, but I feel I have reached it now.

There are of course no carriages; the paths are narrow and jin-rickshaws and dandys are the chief means of locomotion. The former is a sort of bath chair pushed and pulled by four men, and the latter an invalid chair carried on the shoulders. All these men have liveries, which are generally of gaudy colours, and they look like a quantity of gaudy birds,—blue breasts, yellow breasts, red caps, etc. Locomotion is most unsociable and there is only room for one rickshaw or dandy at a time, and a long expedition in one of these is very dull.

The hill-side is covered with fine trees, but there is very little undergrowth, and the ground is very brown and bare. Mussoorie stretches from end to end along the mountain ridge for nearly ten miles in a straggly line. The elevation in most places is about 6,600 feet, but the highest point of Landour which is the military settlement at one end of the station is 7,533 feet above sea-level.

On the highest points deodars and pines grow, but there are not many of these delightful sweet smelling trees.

When the town and the residential part of Mussoorie is left, the hill-side becomes more countryfied. Delightful clumps of white wild roses abound, they climb up the biggest tree and fall in refreshing white cascades to the ground. There is a dry red grass that grows. One despises it as a mere weed at home as it grows amongst the hay, but here it shows in huge clumps on the brown cliff and as it dries up turns a beautiful bright pink, and reminds one of a glorious tuft of heather. I have found the Indian wild lily of the valley, and in rocky nooks the eidelweiss' first cousin peeps occasionally, and there are many other tiny but sweet rock flowers too numerous for me to describe.

Quantities of lovely ferns are to be seen in out of the way crevasses—the ribbon fern and lady fern of Devonshire lanes perhaps the most conspicious. After a few thundershowers the wild dahlia has made its appearance here and there. Such a sturdy looking plant, but its time like most of the other wild flowers is after the rains.

Away in the woods are quantities of birds. The cuckoos have been very busy, and one frequently hears their cries mingled with those of many kinds of wood pigeons echoing through the woods. A bird answering to our English thrush trills away in the evenings. Do you know that the beautiful notes of the thrush are never a fluke and he always repeats them twice to assure you so. As one walks leisurely along the rugged path, a tremendous fuss suddenly begins in a bush close at hand and standing very still and peering in we see dozens of tiny wee crested tits are busily flitting from bough to bough and making such a to-do, and with them a tinnier little bird still, rather a dull bluey green colour. These are without a crest. They hop and flit about almost within reach. They are so taken up with their own hustle-bustle they have no time to notice us.

A little further on sitting on a telegraph wire above our heads is a bit of heavenly blue. The prettiest bird I have ever seen I think. He is the most delicious bright pavanche blue all over, breat and back, wings and a smart long little tail. This is one of the lesser fly-catchers, and we have not proceeded half a mile further when a flash of white passes us, and perching on a bough is the Paradise Flycatcher. He is sitting above the path, and we can see his black and white body and the black wings under his white tail, that gleams like a piece of silver when he flies. Often in our woodland walks a sudden shower of twigs come bouncing down on our heads, and a troop of grey monkeys go swinging past. They are fine great brutes and bend the branches of the small trees to the ground with their heavy weight. They always look so well groomed. Their thick coats are a lovely grey and their black faces are set off with a very white ruffle. I have seen as many as fifty of them all at once leaping from tree to tree across the path and down the hill-side, but usually they go about in half dozens.

But I am getting farther and farther afield and must return to Mussoorie and its human inhabitants, though some of them are nearly as wild looking as the inhabitants of the wood. The 'Bheestie' is a great character and feature in the landscape.

Where're you go, where're you look, you are sure to see a bronze athlete, with a large turban on his head and short garments round his waist, and a piece of red cloth tied round him—and a heavy skin of water on his back. His work is hard, carrying the water loads up and down the steep hills, and when water gets low he has to go a long way to fetch it. One meets him on the Mall sprinkling the water with his hand over the mouth of the 'mussock,' deftly laying the dust on every side and defying in his own person such modern inventions as watercart or hose. It is real, hard, uninterrupted labour. His calling is honourable, his caste high: Everyone will accept water from a Bheestie, and those attached to regiments have served so well in time of war that they are eligible for decoration given for service in the field.

In one of the frontier wars a certain Company of a regiment all behaved so gallantly that when peace was restored the Colonel addressed the regiment telling them that their conduct had been so noble that each man deserved special recognition. As, however, it was impossible to adequately reward the whole regiment he suggested that they should choose one individual among them who was more deserving than the rest, and though an English regiment, the Bheestie was chosen. He had always been there, in the midst of the fiercest fighting, taking no cover, and regardless of his own safety ready to go wherever he was needed to give the wounded a drink from his 'mussock'.

In Mussoorie, as in other hill stations, are to be met natives of a very different type from those who people the plains. Here are dignified men from the hills, wild and tattered, but with a carriage which denotes freedom and manliness and independence, and which contrasts vividly with the abject bearing of the dismal creature of the lowlands. Many of these men would be regarded handsome by any European standard; and in spite of their rags and their uncouth bundles they walk with no little stateliness and assurance.

There has never been any check on ingress to Mussoorie from the hills beyond; Pahari labour is essential to the very existence of the station, and could not be kept out. There are the squat people, who are not of Aryan descent, who are in no way dignified and who no doubt must seek ancestry among the aboriginal tribes of the country. Here are Mongolians, too, and cheery dirty folk from Thibet, who have come from some lost place across the hills, who speak of their homes as thirty days' distant, and who have tramped every foot of the way.

Natives from Kumaon and Gurhwal which immediately adjoin Mussoorie are the chief labourers. The Kumaoni is several shades dirtier than the Gurhwali, he has not the same sturdy physique, and does not make such a good beast of burden to carry loads or ladies. Everything in and up to Mussoorie is carried on the backs of these men, the better class carry passengers, the poorer packages. They make good labourers, but it does not seem to be honest manual labour, fit for human beings. It is beast work, stumbling along the hill-side with slow and weary steps, with back bent double under truly terrible loads. The honesty of these coolies is amazing, for amongst the hundreds of loads sent up the hill daily many contain valuables.

There is nothing but innate honesty to prevent the cooly stopping quietly in a secluded corner and selecting the valuables from his load, throwing the rest of the kit away and slipping down some by-path to his native village. No receipts for the luggage are taken or given and it is amazing how everything arrives intact.

The native of Mussoorie is a cheery soul in his way, and generally has a laugh and merry greeting for the friend he meets by the road-side, and if one could but change his creed, that water was meant for a beverage alone, he would be one of the nicest natives of India.

Charcoal carriers are to be met in long processions, blackened and begrimed, carrying baskets of charcoal on their backs, packed to overflowing and suspended by the usual strap across their foreheads. Alternately with these one sees walking hayricks, the load of hay as tall as a man and probably heavier, and two brown skinny legs showing beneath; and on a narrow path beware of these men, bent so double they can hardly see where they are going, and probably followed by a string of mules with wide bundles of sticks on their backs, bumping about from one side of the road to another. Also beware of the occasional man who carries the planks of Sawa wood into Mussoorie, each beam from twelve to fourteen feet in length and two or three in a load; he bears the planks across his back and moves very slowly, his dull eye fixed upon the steep road or upon the planks on the stooping back that crawls in front of him. To the beams are tied his sorry possessions, a cooking pot, sticks for a fire, and a water gourd. If there were but a transverse beam to the plank each one of these bent men might be carrying his cross to a far off place of crucifixion. Beware of this man incautious stranger, for should he turn suddenly when you are within reach you stand a good chance of being swept over the khud; but he is careful as a rule and rarely sends any one into space. In spite of the large loads these men carry and the amount of labour they do, it requires two men to dig with one spade. The first man digs in the ordinary way, but the second pulls a rope that is attached to the spade, and thus helps his friend up with shovel full into the barrow.

The first house in Mussoorie was erected in 1823, after the acquisition of Debra Dun in October 1803. The Ghurkas who held the Dun against us, as might be expected, proved no mean foes. They gave us no end of trouble and their defence of their hastily constructed fort on the Nalapani Hill, better known as Kalunga, was as stubborn and heroic as any history relates. They repulsed the British troops twice. Three days after the second repulse the Ghurkas were compelled by continued and well sustained bombardment to evacuate their fort. There were only about seventy survivors, and these cut their way through the besiegers lines in the dead of night. When the Fort was occupied by Major Kelly the next morning it bore terrible testimony to the valour of the vanquished. There are two small obeliks near Kalunga and not more than a mile from the church of Depra Dun, one of these commemorates the death of General Gillespie and those who fell with him: the other is a tribute to the brave Balbahddar Singh and his gallant Ghurkas.

It was only natural that the officers located in the Dun—and soon Magistrates, Civil Servants and soldiers were settled there—should lift up their eyes to the mountains above them and eventually climb these in search of coolness and sport.

Mr. Shore and Captain Young were the first pioneers and in 1823 they built themselves a little wooden hut as a shooting box on the Camel's Back.

A house now known as Aunfield, but formerly rejoicing in the name of White Park Forest is probably one of the first houses built which is recognisable at the present day.

Three men first chummed in this cottage, named White, Park, and Forest, and like so many Indian houses the name of the Sahib remains the name of the house long after his departure.

Now a veritable town is built on this hill-top, and the houses go tumbling off its ridge and down the hill-side in all directions.

There are several large hotels and good European shops, which surprise one in this out of the way land. The native bazaar is not a very big one and contains no particular merchandise. The whole place is very well kept, and altogether Mussoorie takes a high place in the leading holiday and health resorts of India.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

European Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The text of a judgment of Mr. J. H. Robertson, in a case in which the accused, a European planter, Mr. Hugh Stevenson Andrews, charged with causing the death of a boy on the Ootacamund Road is published here. The following are opening and closing paragraphs which contain the main points:—

The facts in this case so far as they are not in dispute are as follows: On the 16th of April last the accused, a European planter, named Hugh Stevenson Andrews, was driving in his motor-car another European planter, S. S. Forter by name, from Gudalur to Ootacamund. At about 9 a.m. on the 29th ultimo, from Ootacamund, they met a string of six country carts coming down the hill towards them. Five of the carts were passed without difficulty, but the sixth cart, driven by a little boy named Kunji Mohidin (P. W. 6), was so much in the middle of the road that it was impossible for the motor to pass. Thereupon the accused called out to know why the cart was blocking the road and stopped the motor. The boy also stopped his cart, and the owner of the cart, a Moplah named Ali, came up from behind and went in front of his bulls. The accused, who had dismounted, told him to get his cart out of the way, and at the same time struck him two blows with his open hand on the shoulder or neck. There is a ditch about two feet surmounted by a high bank covered with bushes at the side of the road, where the cart was after he was struck (how long after is disputed). The man fell into this ditch, he tried to recover himself, but the cart which he had been moving to the side went on the near bull, trod upon him and one of the wheels of the cart passed over his left arm and spine, fracturing them. The accused with the assistance of Mr. Porter and some of the other cartmen and villagers in the vicinity who came up, on being summoned, got the injured man out of the ditch. He was then taken to the hospital, where it was found that his condition was so serious that the Sheristadar Magistrate was sent for to take a dying deposition from him. At about 4 p.m. he died.

On the other hand, the conduct of the accused was all through consistent with the occurrence being accidental. He at once sent for the police, did all he could to assist the injured man, and gave a full statement in writing to the Sub-Magistrate. Taking the evidence, then, as a whole, I am of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to a pure accident, and that the accused in no way contributed to it. Accepting the plea of guilty made by the accused, I convict him under section 323, I.P.C., and as the assault was a trivial one I sentenced him to pay a fine of fifteen rupees, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for fourteen days.

I cannot conclude the judgment without some comment on the conduct of the Station-house Officer. His investigation was of the most perfunctory and unsatisfactory kind, and his procedure opposed to all rules. I trust that the District Superintendent of Police will make an enquiry into the matter. It is also to be regretted that the Sheristadar Magistrate did not show a fuller sense of his responsibility. He ought to have at once examined Mr. Porter and the boy Kunji Mohidin, and seen that when the deposition of the deceased was recorded the other witnesses were not present. Presumably his failure in this respect was due to his taking the same view as that taken by this Court.

IN-COMING MAIL.

The P & O Company's mail steamer "Peninsular" which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Aden brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Crawford, Mr H L — Trench, Miss B
Coombs, Mr E E Mrs and child — Church, Mr E W
Donaldson, Miss N — Ohildley, Mr Ed
Cathcart, Mr M — Luisetes, Mr G
Cecil, Mr K H — Vanrouncs, Maj R G and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Joy, Mr F D — Caldy, Dr A
Rush, Capt J — Lush, Mr J
Mookerjee, Mr J N — Sowerby, Mr M B
Ellis, Mr W — Hilliard, Mr G B
Baker, Mr A H — Parkes, Mr J
Penley, Rev H O — Gwyer, Mr A G
Beckett, Mr R H — Bowen, Mr G
Jones, Mr C E — Oliver, Mr E W
Wood, Mr W G — Haynes, Capt H L

FROM BRINDISI.

Molony, Capt — Pilcher, Maj Genl F D
James, Mr H R — Davis, Miss
Cunningham, Mr J A — Odgirs, Mr C E

FOR KARACHI.

Ready, Capt B T — Price Lt Col C H

DEPARTURE.

Per s. s. "Scindia," June 25.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Scindia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock this evening with following passengers. "Medical Inspection at 6 p.m. Sharp".—

TO MARSEILLES.

Colombrander, Mr A T S — Boise Mr H

TO LONDON.

Comfort, Mr H — Hoole, Lt
Bairley, Mr J — Watson, Mrs E

TO LIVERPOOL.

Oulthurst, Capt B — Hannan,

THE NEW DANGER IN INDIA.

Sir Charles Elliott's Views.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following is the text of the article which, as Reuter told us, Sir Charles Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1891 to 1895 contributed to the June number of the *Empire Review* :—

With regard to the manufacture and use of bombs, the Explosive Substances Act of 1883, which applies to the whole of the British Empire, but only to offences committed or projected in Britain, should be extended to India for the punishment of these offences. Under it any person who makes or has in his possession any explosive substance with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property, is liable to penal servitude, and any one who is accessory to any such crime by supply of money or materials or providing of premises is as guilty as a principal. As the mere possession of a bomb is criminal the law can act at once, and the knowledge of this should be serviceable in preventing the spread of a homicidal mania.

But when all is said and done the agents of Government are few as compared with the instigators of disorder, and the fear of conviction and punishment is not the strongest preventive influence that can be brought to bear upon them. A stronger influence is that of the public opinion of their own fellows, and we ought to be able to rely on that influence being exerted to condemn such infamous crimes as those to which our friends and relations in India are exposed. Hitherto no concerted declaration has been issued by them testifying to the horror and detestation in which they hold the new policy of assassination. On the contrary, utterances have been reported from some of the leaders in which they seem to take a very inadequate view of the position, and even to regard with some admiration the novel boldness of Bengalis and to support the belief that concessions may be extorted by force. And it is

AN EVIL OMEN

that a large number of the Indian students in England, who, young as they are now, will probably be the leaders of the future, have shown themselves so dead to all feelings of humanity and decency that they met on the anniversary of the mutiny at Meerut (May 10) to celebrate "the sacred memory" of the Nana Sahib and other "martyrs of the mutiny"—the murderers of women and children. This revelation of the moral plane on which an English education has left them shows what a failure that education has been.

We would call upon Lord Morley and the Government of India to say plainly to the leaders of Congress and the party of reform that they must dissociate themselves openly from the party of crime, and that this outbreak of murderous violence cannot but stop all measures which are being taken, or considered to meet the claim of the educated masses to a large share in the government of their own country. "You think you can administer affairs as well as we—prove it by putting down assassination and outrage." This at least is a field in which, by their knowledge of individuals and of character, their ubiquitousness, and their power of obtaining information below the surface, they ought to be more successful than foreigners—and unless they can succeed in this we cannot admit the justice of their claims to higher office. Such reforms as the creation of a Council of Notables or the enlargement of Legislative Councils, which tend to the improvement of the administration in general need not be deferred. But any measures which are wholly or mainly devised to gratify their ambition, or placate their discontent should not be carried out at a time when they can turn round on us and say "we compelled you to grant this by fear of violence and bloodshed." For instance, the concession recently granted, of instituting the experiment in Bengal of acomplete withdrawal of all judicial power from the executive head of the district, should certainly be postponed. Opinion is at least equally divided as to the wisdom of such a measure, and this is not a time for making risky experiments.

ANOTHER POINT OF SOME IMPORTANCE

is that there should be more activity in recording these criminal assults on Europeans, almost all of which have gone unpunished. There is a class of newspapers in England which vociferates loudly that too much is made of them, and that their number is exaggerated. The fact is quite the contrary—a mistaken reticence has allowed many to be altogether suppressed, and of those which have become public far too little is said, and the history of the crime is hardly ever followed up. The British public is apt to forget such injuries in its own case, still more when they occur in distant countries. Take for instance the case of the missionary who was stabbed by a man who had no grievance against him except that he was white. The present writer only saw mention of the case in one newspaper at the time it occurred, and since then has come across no reference to the crime, nor to how the victim, fared whether he died or not, nor to any trial or punishment of the offender. The European Defence Association of Calcutta and the few Indian papers which represent English interests ought to make it their business to keep a careful record of such events and not to allow them to be forgotten or minimised.

THE LAST SUGGESTION,

perhaps the most important of all, is that the staff of European officers should be largely increased. Sir Bamfylde Fuller in an able paper lately argued that the areas of Provinces are too large for effective supervision by Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, and ought to be sub-divided. The same reasoning applies with even greater force to the areas of districts. The theory of Indian administration has always been that each district should be under one man in whose hands all executive authority should be concentrated. It is to him that the Government looks for information on all matters concerning the welfare of the district, and for carrying on its duties in all departments, such as the construction and repair of roads and buildings, the management of schools and hospitals and jails, the collection of the revenue and other taxes, the working of the police, the improvement of agriculture and development of industries, and over and above these duties he ought to be acquainted with all the leading men among the inhabitants so as to establish friendly relations with them and influence them for good, and should be able to understand and follow the current of thought and feeling in the district. In old days when departments were fewer and their duties lighter this used to be possible, but now it is the universal complaint that the district officer is so much occupied and so tied to the desk that he has no leisure to go about and make friends with the villagers, study their interests and redress their complaints, as in days of old when he was really the father of his people. If any thing could

KEEP THE PEOPLE FROM BELIEVING IDLE TALES

spread by the newspapers, such as the rumour of the poisoning of the wells, or the spread of the plague by the order of Government, and from joining in secret societies of a dangerous character, it is such influence as this; but it takes time to acquire and use it, a man must be both accessible and sociably inclined to receive visits, and this he can hardly be when overwhelmed with the pressure of cases and reports and the routine of work; so that just when this personal and kindly element is most needed to nourish a friendly spirit between governor and governed, it has become most difficult to provide it. The only way in which the combination of administrative work and social influence can be maintained is by diminishing the area which each official has to supervise. There are many districts containing a population of over a million souls and an area of over one thousand square miles. It is humanly impossible for any officer, however able and energetic, to make himself known or to exercise influence in such vast tracts of country, and the first step that the Government of India ought to take is to break up all districts exceeding a certain population and area. In this way only can the full administrative duties, growing as they do more exacting and more delicate every year, be adequately fulfilled.

To those who left India only a few years ago when there was no sign of any breakdown of the ancient spirit of friendly confidence between rulers and ruled, it seems hardly credible that such a cataclysmal upheaval of hostile feeling should have arisen in so short a time. This is perhaps the most hopeful symptom in the whole sad story; what has come so suddenly may pass away as lightly. But it will not pass away unless the sources of malignant suggestionsare restrained, and a stronger element of wholesome influence supplied.

IS TUBERCULOSIS HEREDITARY?

Dr. Bulstrode lectured at the Royal Institution on "The Past and Future of Tuberculosis," says C. W. S. in the "Pall Mall Cazette." Without any derogation to the interest of an admirable lecture, it may fairly be said, I think, that nothing in it was quite so significant and noteworthy as a certain most conspicious omission. My only regret was that Dr. Bulstrode himself did not add ten words simply in order to make the observation that the lecture displayed this omission. Here we have an acknowledged expert, author of what must surely be the largest treatise on tuberculosis in existence, endeavouring to compass all the main aspects of the subject before a distinguished and influential audience.

"It would scarcely be possible to enumerate in the available space the many and various questions, from the most elementary to the most detailed, which he succeeded in bringing before us—the whole modern view of infection, the sociological relations of the disease, its history during the past half-century, and that not only in our own country, the appraisement of sanatorium results, and so forth. Yet in the wide range of his remarks, which, as was evident, had been scrupulously selected in the desire to be comprehensive, there was not a single word as to heredity. Let us consider for a moment what this means.

THE OLD VIEW.

"It would not be correct to say that the old view of consumption regarded it as hereditary. But the view of our more immediate fathers was that tuberculosis is an hereditary degeneration, and the medical profession proclaimed with no uncertain sound the hopeless and paralysing doctrine that an almost certain doom hung over the children of the consumptive. Then, in memorable succession, came Villemin, Pasteur, and lastly Koch, with his discovery of the bacillus in 1882. The doctrine was then altered in its statement. It was lightly assumed (simply through what may be called the inertia of belief) that variations in susceptibility were hereditary; but we are wholly without evidence that the hereditary factor counts for anything substantantial, even assuming that it appreciably exists at all. These differences, so far from being inherent, are most palpably acquired. Underfeeding, alcohol, and influenza, let us say, will adequately prepare any dhuman soil. Furthermore, we are earning that the bacillus is nothing like so ubiquitous as used to be supposed. Tuberculosis is now sometimes described as a dwelling disease. It might probably be described with still more accuracy as a bedroom disease, or a bed-room and publichouse desease. "It has been evident for many years past that the more we learnt about tuberculosis the less did we talk about heredity; and that is why one cannot but comment on this latest pronouncement upon the subject, wherein we find that it was not worth while to 'drug in' heredity at all. Many readers will be up in arms at once with apparently contrary instances and much labour may be spent in the mathematical analysis of statistical data—as that of cases where a father and child have tuberculosis. But suppose the father kiss the child? What have you proved regarding heredity? Your mathematics will never get more out of the data than is in them.

EUGENICS TO SAVE THE WORLD.

"It is not asserted that inherent variations in susceptibility to this disease are existent, The case would be unique if it were so. But it is asserted that the more we learn of the disease the less importance we attach to this factory, and the more surely do we see that the three syllables constituting the word 'infection' substantially suffice to dispose of all the confident dogmas with which we are too familiar. One is almost tempted to quote a forcible phrase of Mill's, and say that, given this point of view, once questioned, they are doomed. The only method of accurately studying the question of inherited predisposition would be by comparative study of the resistince of new-born infants as measured by their 'opsonic inder'—which may be (very roughly (described as the measure of the power of the white cells of the blood to eat up tubercle bacilli. One may venture to commend this proposal to the clinical expert.

"The present writer believes that Eugenics is going to save the world; that there is no study of such urgent and practical importance as that of heredity; that if we get the right people born, and the wrong people not born, forms of government and such questions will be left even without fools to contest regarding them. Thus he has every bias in favour of emphasising the hereditary factor in tuberculosis. The fact will at least not discredit the foregoing views."

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.

Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for

YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155 B. G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

MADAME MELBA'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Twenty Years at Covent Garden.

Madame Melba writes in the "Daily Mail":—Twenty years of Covent Garden opera seems a long time, and yet when I look back and try to collect my reminiscences it is quite a difficult thing to find anything interesting to relate.

When I gave my first performance in public—this was in Melbourne in May 1884—I was expected to become a plainiste rather than a singer; and—this may be interesting—my teacher for that instrument was Mme. Charbennet Kellarmann, the mother of the young lady swimmer, Miss Annette Kellermann, who has been trying to swim the Channel. I also learnt the organ and violin—for in those days I was a sort of "Jack of all trades."

I read with interest in the "Daily Mail" of the superstition of one of my fellow-artistes, and how she always sticks a dagger into the ground three times before going on the stage to sing. Well, do you know, I am very superstitious myself on occasions. For one thing, I cannot bear peacock feathers, and if any visitor comes to see me wearing one of these monstrosities it makes me positively shudder. Brrr! Then I have an instinctive dread of being photographed in the costume of a part in which I have not previously appeared; I think this is always unlucky.

Oh, yes, I have a mascot—a pearl and diamond bracelet given me by the Czar Alexander of Russia. This I wear always, and am convinced that it brings me good fortune.

People often ask me how many rehearsals I find necessary before appearing in any particular opera. That is a difficult question to answer; of course, it all depends. I made my operatic debut in Brussels in 1887, in "Rigoletto," with only three rehearsals, and previous to that I had never been on a stage before. Then once I sang "Lohengrin" entirely without a rehearsal, although the part of Brunnhilde in "Siegfried" took me much more time to work up. The latter I played for the long run of one night, and then retired, finding myself physically unfit for it. At Covent Garden everything is so ship shape that to rehearsals on an average are all that are necessary for the principals; but I have undergone two months of them abroad.

Naturally, there are the different languages to take into account, for an opera singer must have command of at least three tongues. There has been much talk of "opera in English" lately, but I candidly do not believe in it. Let us have opera in its own language, if it is to be done at all; translations are always unsatisfactory. Of course, there are English operas too.

But you are asking me for reminiscences, not criticism. Signor Caruso is always playing practical jokes, and sometimes when I am playing the death scene in "La Boheme" he makes it very difficult for me to refrain from laughing. I remember on the last night on which I appeared last season at Covent Garden Signor Tosti was sitting in the front row of the stalls, wearing a false moustache, and every time I looked his way he waggled it at me in a most grotesque manner. Signor Caruso saw this, and tried to imitate him. You can imagine how I felt when, as Mimi, I was supposed to be dying to Puccini's heartending strains!

One American experience recurs to me at the moment. I had been appearing in "Faust" at Washington, and, getting into the train after the performance rather tired, was not unnaturally annoyed at finding my state-room unprepared. I called the coloured attendant, who kept me waiting a long while before he condescended to appear.

"Why is my berth not ready?" I began,

He looked me up and down indifferently. "I saw you play Margaret (Marguerite) this morning," he said, defiantly, "an' I thought you weren't a bit o' good. You'll hev ter wait. But Plankon (Plancon) was fine," he added, as an afterthought.

Two years afterwards I received a letter from this same ebony critic. "I heard you last night as Manon Lescant," it ran, "and it was real fine. You beat the band. I take it all back."

But this was not the only adverse criticism I have had, as you may well imagine. Nobody in Australia seemed to think anything at all of me when I first appeared, except the critics themselves; and when I went on a little concert tour there there was frequently not enough money in the hall to pay the rent. Since then I have made better progress; but the life of an opera "prima donna" has its little worries all the same. When first I appeared in Paris I was announced to sing in "Hamlet" with the tenor Lasalle. At the last moment, however, he was teken ill and I, a young inexperienced debutante, had to go on and sing with an artiste (Beradi) whom I had never before even seen. One gets used to this sort of thing in time, but I was horribly nervous on that occasion.

You ask me about our modern English composers. Well, I am very fond of the works of Elgar, Edward German, and Landon Ronald; and also of such song writers as Guy d'Hardelot. With regard to Mr. Landon Ronald, I think it was I who first really "discovered" him; he played over the whole of "Manon" for me once; but that was long, long before he became a successful orchestra conductor.

I am looking forward to the present opera season with more than usual interest, for apart from the fact that it will be my twenty-first consecutive year at Covent Garden, I am singing Tosca, which is a new part for me.

Most singers like to spend the day upon which they are appearing on an important occasion in resting, but one cannot always do this, especially when travelling. Yesterday being my birthday, I was besieged with letters and my rooms were covered with the most beautiful flowers. Oh, yes, I have many good friends in London, as as well as abroad.

Well, here I am back to Covent Garden once more for the twenty-first time; and I am glad to see London again. I hope you are all coming to my concert at Govent Garden next month, as it is for a charitable purpose. But then, I have noticed that the English public is always generosity itself when any question of charity is to the fore, and I am sure there will be a full house. Is all this sufficiently interesting or must I divulge the fell question of my age to you; Well, yesterday I was eighteen—as usual!

During the recent operations on the Frontier, the Guides had an opportunity of maintaining their reputation as a great marching Regiment. At 4 p.m. one day they received an urgent telegram requiring their presence at Shabkadr, 36 miles distant. They started at 6 p.m., bag and baggage, and marched all night, and tough delayed for four hours in crossing a river with a single boat, arrived in time to afford Sir James Willcocks the support he required in the though fighting round Shabkadr. A few days later, the Afghan invasion of the Khyber required a new effort, and the Guides, starting at 2 p.m., covered 21 miles that evening, and after a few hours rest completed 41 miles to Ali Musjid. These marches were made at the hottest time of the year.

BY THE WAY.

DISASTROUS "CORNERS" IN WHEAT.

The attempt by Mr. J. A. Patten, the "celebrated Chicago bull operater," to establish a corner in wheat, which is causing so much excitement across the Atlantic, recalls many similar attempts, which in nearly every case ended in disaster. It is true that Mr. E. P. Hutchinson, familiarly known as "Old Hutch," got complete control of the wheat market in 1888; and, by buying at 3s. a bushel and selling at 10s., made an enormous fortune; but when, two years later, those very shrewd men Mr. Mackay and Mr. Flood cornered 9,000,000 bushels, they were glad to escape with a loss of £500,000. In the seventies Messrs. Lyon and Co. dropped £2,000,000 over their corner in wheat, in 1887 Edward Harper, in a wheat deal on the Chicago Exchange, lost £700,000; and, in 1881, a Cincinnati speculator named Handy, after making a fortune, promptly lost it all when he turned "bear." One of the most disastrous wheat corners was that in which Mr. Joseph Leiter found himself with 35,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand, and lost a million and a half in a few hours.

THE "MARSEILLAISE."

When Claude Rouget de Lisle, an unknown officer quartered with his regiment at Strasburg in the early days of the French Revolution, hearing the Mayor of that city express a desire for a patriotic song, sat down and composed the words and music of the "Chant de Guerre pourl' Armee du Rhin," he scarcely foresaw a twentieth-century President of a French Republic being welcomed to England by its King to the martial strains of his song of the Revolution. First heard in the house of the Mayor of Strasburg on April 25, 1792, it had reached Marseilles by June, where it was sung amidst great enthusiasm at a civic gathering. A Volunteer battalion just leaving for Paris adopted it for a marching song, under the title "Chant des Marseillais," and on August 10 it was the rallying song during the attack on the Tuileries. From that day it became the "National Anthem" of the French, and its composer lived to be pensioned by Louis Philippe in 1830.

DRAWINGS BY SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

Lady French, wife of the Agent-General for the Cape Colony in London, opened a most interesting exhibition recently of drawings, collected at great risk and trouble, of the rude cave paintings made by the "Boojesmen," or Bushmen, a pigmy race now practically extinct in South Africa. Mr. Russell I.S.O., ex-Superintendent of Education for Natal, in a few opening remarks, described the exhibit as unique, and of deep interest to antiquarians as well as to art-lovers. The drawings are on view at the Anthropological Institute in Hanover-square during this week. It may be of interest to recall the fact that the skeleton of the last of the Natal Bushmen is now in the museum attached to Edingburgh University.

RANELAGH REVIVED.

The suggestion to revive the glories of Ranelagh for the benefit of Lord Roberts's fund for military veterans is decidedly a happy one. Renelagh's day of glory ended more than a century ago; but during its life of sixty odd years it was the Mecca of London fashion and pleasure-seekers. In 1744 Horace Walpole wrote: "Every night constantly I go to Ranelagh, which has totally beat Vauxhall. Nobody goes anywhere else. My Lord Chesterfield is so fond of it that he has ordered all his letters to be directed there." George II was a frequent visitor, and once attended a subscription masquerade there, "well disguished in an Old English habit, and much pleased with somebody who desired him to hold their cups as they were drinking tea." The greatest belles of the day, including the lovely Duchess of Devonshire, were constant visitors, and so were Goldsmith, Johnson, and Reynolds. In 1805 its gorgeous rotunda was razed to the ground, its exquisite gardens were made desolate; and all its splendours are now but a vague memory.

LANDSEER AND COCKBURN.

Mr. R. C. Lehmann, M.P., tells in his "Memories of Half a Century," in the June "Chambers's Journal," that Sir Edwin Landseer was a frequent visitor to the house of his parents in the old days when they lived near Highgate: On one occasion—Sunday, I think—the terrible Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, and Landseer were my father's guests, and Cockburn had driven Landseer down from London in his own phaeton. The dinner began cheerfully enough, but towards its close the conversation turned on stags and their habits. Sir Edwin happened to remark that Shakespeare had made a curious mistake about stags, for the stag much marked of melancholy Jaques in "As You Like It," had wept,

The big round tears
Coursed one another down his innocent nose.

"Now, I happen to know," continued Sir Edwin, "tears are impossible for stags; they can't weep." And he was proceeding to give his reasons for this fact in natural history when Cockburn suddenly broke in, and, fixing Sir Edwin, with a rhadamanthine glare, said in a loud voice, "Don't you think, Sir, that you are committing an unwarrantable impertinence in criticising Shakespeare?" "There was no mistaking the quarrelsome intention," adds Mr. Lehmann, and although his father attempted to effect a reconciliation, Cockburn refused to make friends and drove away alone, some other guest making a place for Landseer and conveying him home.

DR. HUTTON AND LORD ROSEBERY.

The late Principal Hutton, of the United Free Church, was an out-and-out advocate of Disestablishment. In 1886, after Mr. Gladstone had unexpectedly dropped Disestablishment from the programme, there was a meeting or interview in the Liberal Club in Edinburgh, at which both Lord Rosebery and Dr. Hutton were present. Quite plainly the Disestablishment protagonist from Paisley told Lord Rosebery that he and Sir Charles Tennant got the blame of helping to alter the Liberal plan of campaign. There was some lively discussion, but at the close Lord Rosebery expressed the hope that nothing had occurred which would affect their friendship. "Not at all," was the reply; "I am far more sorry for you than for the cause."

Shri-Narasawati Swami, High Priest of the Hindus at Miraj, was arrested by the Kolhapur State Police near Kolhapur on the 18th instant, on a charge of possessing arms without a licence from the Political Agent. The Swami, it appears, has a licence from the Collector of Belgaum but that applies to British territory. The Swami, who was taken to Kolhapur on foot, is said to be very indignant at this slight and is reported to have resolved not to touch food until the matter is settled.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
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Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
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To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
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Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London

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Skin-Tone
Icilma Fluor Cream, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
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Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
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For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 5/8		1/16
3 do. Rentes	94 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1/4		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16	3/16	1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 3/8		
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 7/16	1/4	
Do. in New York ...	55 1/8	5/8	1/2
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13 1/2		
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·40 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since 28th May	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...Is. 3 23-32d.
*Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and Easier.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Easier.
Total Sales	6,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...500 ,,
Imports	16,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	...6·48—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	7 13/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·84 —04	5·78 —04	5·49 —05	5·23 —05	5·12 —04
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·06 —04	5·03 —03	5·00 —03	5·00 —03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	6,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	4,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—22nd 23rd	on 22nd
11·30—20 11·50—23	

Futures—Month of July 9·23—43 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables on 23rd. Declined early owing to longs unloading and tended to advance later, partially, on covering.
Do. Oct. 9·35—19 9·28—10 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 11/16—20	
Futures—Month of July	11·30—22
Do do Oct.	9·28—14
Closing Tone of Futures:—Quiet.	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 39/64
F. G. Broach	d. 5 19/32
Good Broach	d. 5 19/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5 9/16
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 5
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 49/64
Fine Oomras	d. 5 7/16
F. G. Oomras	d. 5 5/16
Good Oomras	d. 4 19/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 39/64
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 5/16
Fine Bengals	d. 4 9/16
F. G. Bengals	d. 4
Good Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...	d. 5 5/16
Good Khandeish	d. 4 39/64
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 19/32

WHEAT.

White Karachi,—37½ June-July—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 57½ June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57½ June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 511 July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½—June-July—Havre—Value—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 5¾ unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13 7½.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firmer.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3s. 10 1/2d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 70 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6¼

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Rs ...	5,000	Muscat ...	National Bank.
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,200	Dubai	E. Hassam.
10 Packages Sov.	80	Lingo	Sundry Importers.
Gold Coins...	1,484		
Rupees	18,400		
20 Packages Sova.	960	Bahrein	
Rupees	43,840		
42 Bars Silver ...	77,780	London ...	D. Sassoon & Co.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [24TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2 1/2 per cent.	from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent.	,, 15th May.
Bank of Bombay...	7 per cent.	,, 28th May.
Bank of Madras ...	7 per cent.	,, 16th June.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The feeling in the Exchange Market has been firmer to-day. Most Banks will now sell T. T. at 1s. 3 7-8d. and 1s. 4 29-32d. for demand without finding buyers of any consequence. Credits too are difficult to place at 1-4 3 months' sight for near delivery and it depends on the quality of the bills if the rate can be done at all. For forward delivery the buying rate is up about 1-32 per month. Far Eastern rates are firmer, following the advance in the Silver Market.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	137 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	134

Government Paper :—
The Market opened steady to-day at 95 13/16 ready and 95 7/8 for the settlement. A moderate business has been passing in the Bazaar, the quotations for ready and the settlement closing at 95 7/8 buyers. Calcutta Market is advised to-day as 96, the tendency being firmer.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·14
1st Settlement	,, 95·14

Bullion :—
On Tuesday Bar silver in London advanced 3-16 to 25 3-8 for ready and 1-4 to 25 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 5-8 up at 55 1-8. Locally the Market opened firm at 65 3-8 ex-duty but later eased to 65 5-16 at which we close. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	3
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
A sharp drop is reported in July futures in the American telegrams to hand this morning, and New Crop rates are also easier. Locally, contract prices for near delivery are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, and for New Crop are somewhat easier. There is, however, little or nothing doing.

At Colaba, this afternoon, there was a moderate enquiry from Japan shippers on much the usual lines, but for Europe there was little doing, and Mills continue to buy only for absolute requirements. Prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	220/1	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	217	
Fine M. G Damangaum-Palgaon.	211	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	
Fine M. G. Amrooti ...	205	
Fine M. G. Muttia ..	197	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189/90	
Good Westerns ...	209	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·80 —04	5·73 —05	5·44 —05	5·19 —04	5·09 —03
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	
5·03 —03	5·00 —03	4·97 —03	4·97 —03	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	229 1/2	March/09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	208	Jan/09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	/91
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	179 1/2	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steadier, but the business passing is small.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0	B. T.
September	,,	8 15 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry a the following rates :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 2 0	B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9 4 0	
,, Yellow Guzerat —	,,	10 4 6	
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10 2 6	

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Muggy	Rs.	56 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	58 0 0
,, Secundersbad ...	,,	57 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10 12 0 B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	31 12 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	26 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

... ...	Rs.	5 10 0

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, June-July ...	Rs.	6 6 6	R. T.
New ,, April-May 1909 ...	,,	5 8 0	R. T.

Tone—Firm, and advancing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,440
India	64
Indian Specie	54½

Mills :—

David	363 3/4
Hindoostan Mill	635
Howard and Bullough	495
Kohinoor	7324
Manockji Petit	2,125
Presidency Mill	620

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	315
Colaba Land and Mill	1,065
Treacher and Co	620

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	118
Tapti-Valley	417½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,915	bales.
Wheat	18,771	cwts.
Linseed	4,752	,,
Rapeseed	5,594	,,
Gingellyseed	555	,,
Poppyseed	8,073	,,
Groundnuts	38	,,
Castorseed	2,652	,,
Rice	14,274	,,
Myrabollams	7	,,
Cottonseed	3,403	,,
Mowraseed	912	,,
Gram	283	,,
Jowar	451	,,
Maize	nil	

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 24th June :—

Mines.	Shares.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 19 0	£0 19 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0. 5 3	£0 6 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 2 6	£1 5 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 8
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 17 6	£5 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 9	£1 5 3
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 9	£0 8 6
Oorvegum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 15 0	£0 16 6
Burma Ruby Ms....	£1	£1	£0 8 9	£0 9 6
Sangli Mines Ld.....	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 0
N. Mysore Mang....	£1	15s.	£0 15 0	£0 16 0

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	66
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	64½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.,..	100	20	¼	16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	8	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	315 271
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 370
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	250
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	132
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18¾	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	37
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11 dis. 5 1/2
Thackerand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	620

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Amur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	210
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	28	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	395
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,740
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,065
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	785
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	365
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,360
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	375
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	535
Howard & Bullough s	500	500	25	495
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	168½
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	435
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Maokunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2,960
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	920
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,320
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,900	10	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Pattji	100	100	5 ,,	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 ,,	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 102

MEN AND MATTERS.

STRENGTH-GIVING FLUID.

The Duchess of Portland, who is giving a ball for her only daughter, Lady Victoria Cavendish-Bentinck, is a staunch advocate of temperance reform, and once had the courage to preside over a temperance demonstration in Hyde Park. Her grace told a good story about a young man at Oxford, who used to keep a barrel of ale in his rooms, with a table cover thrown over it and some books resting on top. One morning he received a surprise visit from his father. The previous evening had been spent in conviviality, and the cover was off the cask, which stood revealed in all the glory of its nakedness. "What is the meaning of this, sir?" demanded the parent sternly, pointing to the cask. "Oh," replied the young man, "the doctor has ordered me to take a small quantity each day to improve my strength." Unconvinced, the father asked: "And has it improved your strength?" "Rather," came the prompt assurance. "Why, when that barrel first came in here I could hardly move it: now I can roll it around without any trouble at all."

SOCIALIST COUNTESS AND AMERICA.

The Countess of Warwick has ceased to attend practically every function at which her rank entitles her to be present, since she interested herself in Socialism; and in informing the Socialists that she had returned the tickets which had been sent to her for a certain official ceremony some time ago, her ladyship said: "I cannot possibly drive through the streets in silks and satins when I remember that there are so many starving unemployed in London." It is now rumoured that her ladyship will go to America at an early date to spread the Socialistic gospel there—a report which has chagrined the English Socialists, who were anxious to keep the Countess for themselves. Lady Warwick has not lost any of her influence as a social leader on account of her Socialistic principles; indeed, the King has complimented her more than once on her earnestness and sincerity. Her ladyship is an expert gardener, a noted horsewoman and rider to hounds, and a reader of every book worth reading.

WHO MADE THE CAMERA?

We are still waiting for that book on India which Lord Curzon wrote some years ago, and the rights of which he is said to have disposed of for £2,000. Before, however, it could be published, his lordship was appointed Viceroy; and it was decided that a book on India bearing the Viceroy's name would never do, and nothing more was heard about it at the time. The publication of the volume, however, was merely postponed until his lordship's period of office had expired. He made sundry excursions to different parts of India before he returned home, with the object of obtaining photographs of scenes to illustrate his book. He brought back a hundred or more plates, and sent them to be developed by the people who had supplied the camera. Imagine what his feelings must have been when he learnt that every single negative was a failure, owing to some defect in the camera!

GOLD-STICK IN WAITING.

Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Gold-Stick in Waiting to the King during this month, was Sirdar of the Egyptian Forces for a number of years, and in that capacity won a notable battle in the Eastern Soudan in 1888 against a large force led by Osman Digna, who had been entrenched before Suakin for close on six months and had become a source of continual danger to the town. Advancing boldly with a small force of 5,000 men, composed principally of native battallions, one of which was led by the late Sir Hector Macdonald, General Grenfel drove the enemy from their trenches, and followed up this victory with the battle of Toski which terminated the ambitious schemes of the Madhists for the invasion of the Delta.

A PHILANTHROPIC PEER.

Lord Ancaster, the new president of the National Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children, is an enthusiastic worker for the little ones, and, although he is in his seventy-eighth year, he still takes a keen interest in many philanthropic movements. Few peers have changed their names so often as Lord Ancastor. Originally plain Gilbert Heath-cote, he succeeded his father as second Lord Aveland when he was thirty-seven, and his mother, twenty-one years later, as twenty-first Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and in 1892 he was created first Earl of Ancaster. His lordship is joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and is exceedingly wealthy.

A WEIRD STORY.

At one of Lady Ancaster's parties some years ago a strange incident occurred. A lady guest, who had recently arrived, told a friend that she had just met a well-known admiral on the stairs. "He did not seem at all well," she said, "but looked very strange and white, and did not speak." "But you cannot have seen him," said the other; "he is at present with his squadron in the Mediterranean." It was not until the next day that news came of the sinking of the admiral's ship—which occurred at the same hour in which the lady had seen his apparition and of his tragic death, as he gallantly went down with his men.

THE FIRST SEA LORD.

Admiral Sir John Fisher, who is likely to accompany the King on his visit to Russia, is as great a personal friend of his Majesty as he was of the late Queen Victoria. "Jacky" Fisher, as he is called in the Navy, is one of the hardestworked men in the Empire and his reputation for discipline has made him almost as much feared as he is admired. Everyone in the Navy believes in him, however and he could receive no greater compliment than that which was paid him by a certain young lieutenant some time ago. Sir John was being discussed among a number of junior officers, when one remarked that the admiral would probably be "shelved" by the age limit before he had brought the many reforms he desired. "My dear fellow," said one of his companions, "that only goes to show that you don't know 'Jackey' Fisher; if 'Jacky wants to stay on he'll stay, even if he has to revise the British Constitution for the purpose."

FISHERISMS.

Sir John Fisher's devotion to duty is such that he will brook no shirking from any man under him, and woe betide the unfortunate officer or "handy man" who dares to question his authority. A certain captain once sent word that it was impossible to get his ship to such and such a place on a given date. "Umph," replied Sir John, "tell Captain Blank that if he is not ready to leave for X—on the day named, I'll have him towed there." The late Queen Victoria once asked Sir John to be particular nice to a noted French Admiral who was coming on a visit to our shores. "Ma'am," said Sir John, with his courtliest air, "I will kiss him if your Majesty desires it."

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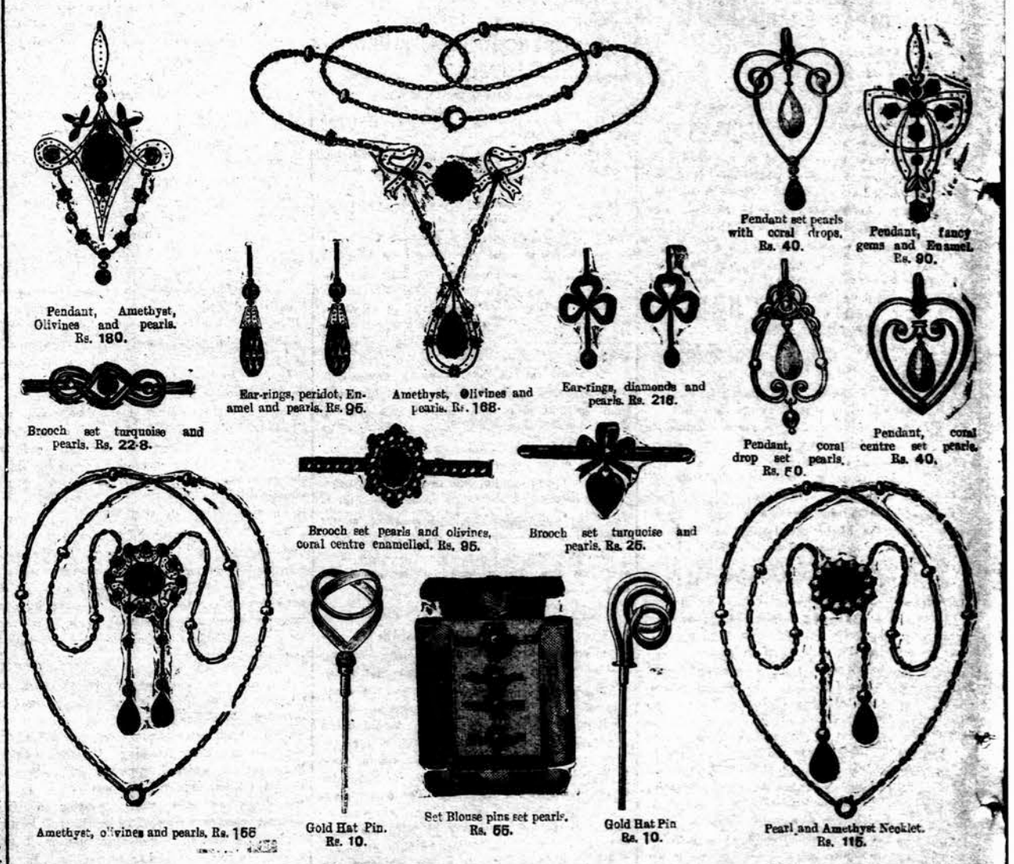
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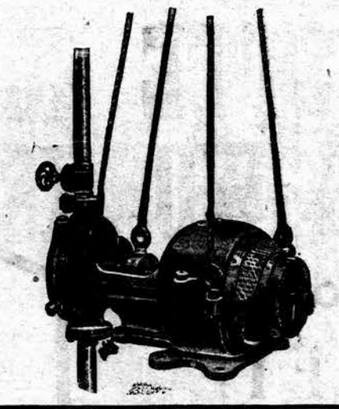

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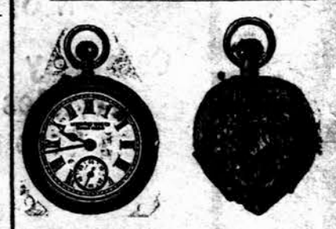

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